THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

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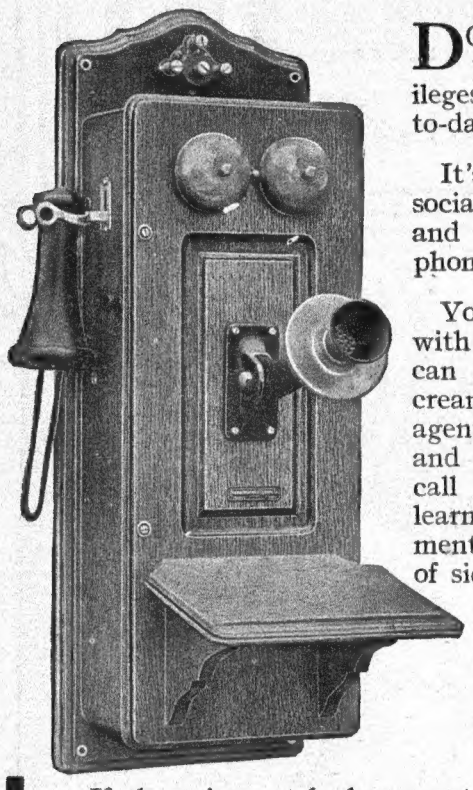

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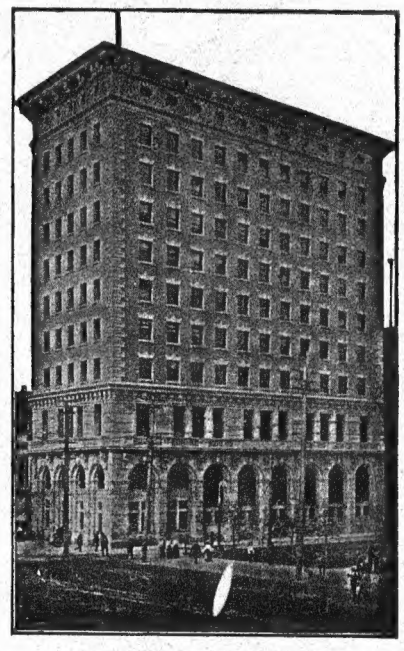

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Co-operative production has been successfully applied to many branches of agriculture. Its function is not the actual work of producing the fruits of the earth, but rather to take the products of the farm, bring them to a finished state, and place them upon the most profitable market, at home or abroad. Thus the farmer produces milk, pork, grapes and beets on his own farm and the farmers' co-operative society manufactures these into butter or cheese, bacon, wine and sugar. Experience in countries where the co-operative system is highly developed shows that these and many other lines of manufacture can be carried on more profitably by co-operation than by either proprietary or individual enterprise, and of all branches of co-operative production, that of dairying has been found to be the most successful. Even in Ireland, where the co-operative spirit is not strong, farmers' co-operative creameries are operated with considerable success; and in Denmark eighty per cent. of the total output of butter, having a value of $50,000,000 a year, is produced in co-operative dairies owned by the farmers who supply the milk. Co-operative dairying is the subject of a chapter in "Co-operation at Home and Abroad," an exhaustive and interesting volume by C.R. Fay, of Christ's College, Cambridge, which covers the whole field of co-operation as organized in Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

In one chapter Mr. Fay deals with the many advantages of the co-operative dairy, compared both with the small home dairy and the big private dairy or the joint stock dairy. In the matter of internal organization, he points out that modern dairying is a machine industry, using steam or some other motive power, and the modern butter making process, the centrifugal process, is highly specialized. The plant of a fair sized dairy, worked throughout with steam power, and the latest machinery, costs between $3,500 and $7,500. Here is the picture of a co-operative dairy at work, as seen by Mr. Fay, in Ballyrashane, Ireland:

An Irish Dairy

"Each morning the milk is brought from the farms into the dairy yard and, after a sample of each supplier's milk has been taken for testing purposes, poured into large tanks. The milk is then separated at pasteurizing temperature, the skim milk (about seventy-five per cent. of the whole weight) being returned to the farmer for cattle food. The cream which remains (with the exception perhaps of a small quantity reserved for local consumption as cream) is ripened in large vats and then conducted along cooling pipes so as to reach the churn at a suitable temperature. When the resulting butter and butter-milk are emitted from the churn, the butter-milk is sucked down by pumps and led away along pipes to be returned to the farmers also for cattle food. At first both in Ireland and Denmark, the farmers grumbled because their skim milk was not so valuable as before, not realizing that this decrease was more than compensated by the completer extraction of the more valuable butter material. Lastly, the butter passes into the finishing room, where it is rolled, salted and packed. By noon the work of the dairy is at an end. The whole process, occupying altogether but a few hours, is thus one which depends for its excellence on a combination of expert direction and good machinery. The manager, who must have had a special butter education, is generally assisted by an engineer and half a dozen butter workers, usually women."

The Milk Supply

As to the external organization, the author says: "The sine qua non for the establishment of a co-operative dairy is the existence of a sufficient number of cows in the district or the assurance that an immediate deficiency in this respect can be quickly made up. The farmers must not live so far from the dairy that the milk supplies cannot be conveyed fresh each morning to the receiving centre. If they live too far off, the economies of concentrated production will be outweighed by the dearness and the irregularity of transport; for it is necessary that the milk should be sent in fresh each morning. It does, however, happen that there are single little farms or clusters of little farms scattered over the country which possess a limited number of cows, say 300 or less. These farmers are too far from the nearest existing creamery and are, at the same time, not numerous or rich enough to build an efficient dairy of their own, costing perhaps $5,000. If they try to gather in neighboring farmers, they may overlap with an existing creamery, thus causing waste and friction. To obviate this difficulty auxiliary dairies can be established to perform the preliminary process of separating the skim milk from the cream, which is then despatched to the central creamery. By this device the milk is treated while still fresh, and the more valuable extract, which is only a quarter the bulk of the milk, can bear the comparatively reduced cost of long distance transport, from which it incurs no damage. As an auxiliary costs at most $2,500 to build, it is within the scope of a poorer association. If its trade grows, it can be connected with an independent creamery."

Co-operative Marketing

Practically all the butter of the Danish co-operative dairies is exported to Great Britain and sold through nine export federations with a single national committee for general watching of prices. Most of the Irish creameries, however, ship their butter direct to England, often to co-operative stores. The result is not nearly so satisfactory, but the Central Butter Agency formed in Ireland, receives little support, marketing only one-sixth of the butter co-operatively produced.

With regard to the advantages of the co-operative dairy over the proprietary concern, the author says that experience shows that the co-operative society exercises a valuable educational influence upon its members, it being the interest and the duty of every milk supplier to a co-operative dairy not only to send in pure milk, but to see that his neighbors do likewise. Co-operative dairies, where they are properly managed, are found to return a better price to those who supply the milk, and it is easy to understand that they are able to do this, because they give to their members the full value of their milk, while a proprietary concern cannot give more and will naturally give as much less as possible. Co-operative dairies also return skim-milk and butter-milk to the members, which enables them to feed calves and pigs, and another advantage is that if it were not for the establishment of a co-operative dairy, there might be none at all and farmers would be unable to avail themselves of the benefits of dairying and marketing on a large scale.

Raising the Capital

There are three important points in the constitution of the co-operative dairy, the provision of capital, the division of profits and the control of the milk supply. In Ireland the main part of the capital is raised by shares which give the right to vote in the management, and which may be held by the milk suppliers, by co-operative societies or by private individuals, the latter being usually people who wish to give the society a good start. Every milk supplier is required to take up at least one $5 share and loan guarantee shares to an equal amount. In Germany capital is raised by shares in the same way, except that societies may not hold shares. In Denmark the co-operative dairies have no share capital. The original funds for the equipment of the dairy are borrowed from a private bank and repaid by instalments. The working capital is provided by a premium of about $4 per cow owned, on which no interest is paid. A similar plan is followed in France, new members in both countries being required to pay an entrance fee proportionate to the amount of the loan which has been paid off.

Division of Profits

In the division of profits all countries are practically agreed, paying a fixed rate to capital, where shares exist, and the remainder, after provision for the reserve fund, to the farmers in proportion to the milk supplied. In Ireland and the Latin countries the employees of the dairies frequently share in the profits, and the practice is considered to produce good results.

The control of the milk supply is naturally one of the most important articles in the constitution. In Denmark the members give a written undertaking to deliver the whole of their milk to the dairy, with the exception of what may be

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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 27th, 1911

THE ELECTION RESULTS

The people of Canada have spoken. They do not want reciprocity with the United States and they do not want the Laurier government. They have settled both these important questions in a most definite manner. The result of the elections has been a surprise to the English speaking world. Probably not five per cent. of the people of Canada anticipated that reciprocity would be rejected. Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the wisdom of submitting important matters of national policy to a real referendum of the people than the election of September 21. Had each elector be given two votes, one for his candidate and one upon reciprocity, the trade pact would undoubtedly have been ratified and the people of Canada would have been at liberty to deal with the government upon its record. As it was the reciprocity agreement became an impossibility because of the load it was compelled to carry as the issue in a political battle. But despite all handicaps the Maritime Provinces registered their approval of reciprocity; Quebec also spoke for freer trade even in the face of the Nationalist movement; the Prairie Provinces went overwhelmingly for free trade even to the extent of offsetting a clean sweep for protection in British Columbia. Against all this the people of Ontario said "no," and they said it so emphatically that the rest of Canada must bow to their decision. Ontario is the most powerful province, politically, in Canada, and when the Ontario people decide as they have done they are dominant. Ontario is the home of protection and has within its borders the major portion of Canada's manufacturing industry.

The protected interests made a tremendous fight in Ontario. They knew that reciprocity was the beginning of the end of protection. But even with this fact before them they feared to fight openly for their own selfish gain. Rather they cloaked their scheme in the garb of loyalty. Special Privilege financed the loyalty campaign in Ontario very largely and most successfully. The general result has been a victory for Special Privilege and those farmers who opposed reciprocity will be fortunate if they do not pay well for their indiscretion. The chief appeal of the Special Privileged and anti-reciprocity forces during the campaign was not to reason but to sentiment. Emotion and not intellect was worked upon by the anti-reciprocity forces. The Ontario people feared the loss of their home market. The strong anti-American sentiment in that province also resented anything savoring of bargaining with the United States. The appeal to the flag undoubtedly played a very strong part in the decision. No matter in what way we may analyze the result of the election by sections, the verdict was undeniably for protection. The forces of Privilege and protection were practically all opposed to reciprocity and with their aid reciprocity was rejected. The protected interests rightly regarded reciprocity as a blow at the citadel of protection. The stock markets, during the campaign, showed this apprehension, and on the day following the election they reacted with the view of a continuance of tariff protection. The stock of the cement trust, the flour milling companies, the Canadian Pacific railway and practically all industrial stock went up with a bound. The price of wheat in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange dropped immediately two cents per bushel when reciprocity was rejected and the price in Minneapolis jumped six cents. Every Western farmer can understand what that means when he gets his returns from his wheat. Oats on the Winnipeg market dropped nearly two cents and barley slumped five cents. The rejection of reciprocity will mean the loss of several millions of dollars to the Western farmers this year. It will also mean a loss of at least one million dollars per year in the price of agricultural implements to the west alone. We merely point out these things that there may be a clear understanding of what the rejection of reciprocity means. We also want to drive home to every thinking man the necessity of having national questions submitted to a Referendum of the people separate and distinct from the vote of the people for the selection of their representatives. The Guide still believes that reciprocity would have been of inestimable value to the people of Canada despite the result of the election. The offer will, no doubt, remain on the American statutes as it did on Canadian statutes, for nearly twenty years. There will yet be free trade in natural products between Canada and United States. The only hope for relief from the burden of protection for the present is for independent action by the Canadian Parliament towards tariff reduction. Strong public opinion is the only power that will bring the tariff down. The result of an election cannot by any means be taken as a definite and final pronouncement upon the principle of protection. Both parties prior to the election announced themselves as irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the protective tariff. Just three days prior to the election Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Ottawa, said: "Our policy with regard to the manufacturers will be the same as it has always been." This was held out to the manufacturers to keep them in line, but they preferred to have an avowedly protectionist government in power and now they have one. For years the manufacturers have dictated the prices the farmers must pay for what they buy, and where they must buy it, and now they have even dictated where the farmer may and may not sell his crop. We must wait to see what policy the government will adopt towards the tariff before jumping at conclusions. Until the recent campaign the strongest protectionists in the opposition were satisfied with the protectionist policy of the government and there has been silence on tariff matters on the part of both parties in order to secure the favor of the protected interests. The recent campaign has been the first opportunity since 1896 for the people to have the tariff question discussed before them. Even this time the evils of protection were not set forth by reciprocity candidates throughout Eastern Canada. This is where the mistake has been made. What is needed in Canada is a radical party with the courage of its convictions. Even though the forces of protection are at the present in the ascendant the supporters of the new government are not by any means all high protectionists. Many of them favor tariff reduction rather than increase. All that is needed to force even the new government to lower the tariff is to continue the campaign of education. The protected interests never sleep. They never cease their campaign even though they meet with temporary reverses. They are an example to those who believe in equal rights for all. There will be no serious increases in the tariff until the new government has time to look around. We will now see how much the loyal manufacturers are desirous of having closer trade relations with the Mother Country. We will venture the assertion that the manufacturers will put their foot on anything that tends to lower the Canadian tariff. There is another factor to be considered. The voice of the rural parts of the Prairie Provinces in the present election was overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity. That vote for reciprocity was not as much an endorsation of the Liberal government as it was the endorsation of the principle of reciprocity and freer trade. There are only twenty-four seats in the Prairie Provinces in which the rural vote controls. The redistribution bill which should have been passed before the election, and which will be passed at the next session of Parliament, will give at least forty rural seats. The voice of the rural West will always be for freer trade. With forty rural seats in the Prairie Provinces and with a considerable low tariff sentiment throughout the rest of Canada the powers that be must reckon with it. The result of the election, except for the loss of reciprocity, should not in any way discourage the Western people. The government had been in power for fifteen years and its time had certainly come to go. No government should be permitted to remain in power for more than two terms on principle. They are bound to become infected with corruption and fall into incompetency. More frequent changes would compel governments to keep themselves clean and free from undesirable entanglements. We have a new man at the helm and new blood. Let us all join in extending to him every good wish for a statesmanlike administration of the affairs of Canada in the interest of all the people. He is the man we, as a whole, have chosen to guide the destinies of our nation. He needs the cooperation of every man whose interest is Canada's interest.

THE FARMERS AND THE ELECTION

By a very large majority the actual working farmers of the Prairie Provinces have endorsed the principle of reciprocal trade with the United States. It was the organized farmers who forced the question of reciprocity into the forefront and when it became an issue they stood to their guns in a manner that challenges admiration. They did not stand for a party but for a principle, and they endorsed that principle in the Prairie Provinces in nearly every rural seat. They were not fighting to have the Liberal government sustained but to have the tariff wall broken down. The farmers of the Prairie Provinces demonstrated their power in a way that will compel every government and all Special Interests to give them careful consideration. Had the question of reciprocity been submitted to a Referendum in the Prairie Provinces without being handicapped by appeals to party loyalty the farmers would have endorsed it to the extent of ninety-five per cent of their number. The farmers in the West who voted against reciprocity did so chiefly because their party called. They wanted reciprocity but they wanted party more. If the Initiative and Referendum were in force they could vote for the principle they believed in and still vote for their party. Others considered that Mr. Borden had pledged himself to concessions equally as valuable as reciprocity. Both parties set out to capture the farmers' vote by promising a part of the Farmers' Platform. This shows the imperative need of having the Initiative and Referendum become a part of our lawmaking machinery. It is the only way to overcome the curse of the party system. As a rule every strong party man votes against his best judgment upon some issue every time he votes, while with the Initiative and Referendum he could exercise his best judgment on every individual question. It has been remarked that the farmers might as well drop their organization. If the farmers in the rest of Canada had fought their fight as they did in the Prairie Provinces reciprocity would have been endorsed. But why should the farmers of the West be discouraged now? Why should they cease their efforts? They are stronger and more influential today than ever and the government in power is solemnly pledged to grant a larger percentage of their demands than any government ever granted. Not often before have the farmers been able to secure concessions from the federal government. In 1906 the Liberal government had all arrangements made to raise the tariff still

higher. Had not the organized farmers met the tariff commission at that time with most decided protests the cost of living would have gone up and the farmers' tribute to the manufacturers would have been increased. The same thing will happen today. The manufacturers are anticipating a considerable increase in their protection. The railway companies are planning to prevent the government from building and operating the Hudson's Bay railway. The Retail Merchants' association will fight to prevent the government passing the co-operative bill. The elevator companies will fight against government operation of the terminals and all the big packing interests will do all in their power to prevent any relief being given to the farmers through a chilled meat industry. Now, if the farmers cease their work of organization and education, what will happen? All the big interests will work day and night to prevent Mr. Borden making good his pledge. They believe that they are now in control of the situation. Never was there a time in the history of Canada when there was so much need for the farmers to organize and educate and to make every preparation for mutual protection. In the next election they will control forty seats in the Prairie Provinces and eight years later they will have at least seventy seats. By simply carrying on their work as in the past, without affiliating with either of the political parties, the farmers will gradually but surely force both parties to come to their terms. The organized farmers of the West have no reason whatever to be discouraged. Even those farmers who voted against reciprocity will be as anxious as any that the new government be not dominated by the interests of Special Privilege. They will join with their brothers to the fullest extent to strengthen the farmers' organization. The organized farmers need only to take a leaf from the book of the other organized interests and they will at once see wherein lies the path of safety.

CANADA'S NEW PREMIER

Mr. R. L. Borden, who, by the decision of the Canadian people becomes the ruler of the nation, is a man well qualified to uphold with credit and distinction the best traditions of that high office. He is not possessed of the magnetic gifts nor the striking personal appearance which, in addition to exceptional mental attainments, were important assets of his two most distinguished predecessors in office. But Mr. Borden, before entering Parliament, was one of Canada's leading lawyers. He possesses a well-balanced mind and a judicial temperament, and his experience has been of a nature to equip him thoroughly for the discharge of the duties of the premiership. During the fifteen years he has been in Parliament he has been a deep student of Canadian and international politics. For eleven years he has been leader of the opposition and has held that position only on account of his ability. Mr. Borden is not an orator and in this respect is outclassed by many members of his own party. He is, however, a debater of the first rank and in Parliament has shown himself able to handle the most difficult questions. The new premier takes office without a blemish upon his private or public life and with a reputation for uprightness and integrity that will challenge the respect of every Canadian. As leader of the opposition, even though he has not possessed any considerable power, he has at times shown a disposition to resent dictation. But as leader of the government he will be subject to much more powerful and insidious influences than ever before. Though not all seeing eye to eye with Mr. Borden, politically, every Canadian will extend to him the heartiest good wishes. As premier he represents not only the people who voted for his supporters, but equally as much those who voted against him. He is the premier of all the Canadians. Let us hope he will set out upon his career wisely by selecting cabinet ministers of only the highest rank. He has all Canada to select from and is entirely independent of any anti-British element. Mr. Borden assumes an office burdened with the heaviest problems and necessitating the most arduous labor. The people of the Prairie Provinces are not favorable to his trade policy, but otherwise they are generally ready to co-operate with him in the carrying out of the policy which he has set forth. Since confederation the administration of our national affairs has been marked by corruption and scandals that have disgraced our country. Let us hope that Mr. Borden will free us from that taint. We wish him well. He faces a more difficult position than any of his predecessors. The future only can say if he is of the stature to rise to his opportunities.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

For fifteen years the words "Laurier" and "Canada" have been synonymous. What Laurier thought Canada thought, and what Laurier said Canada did. His is the most striking figure in the pages of Canadian history. He has been in public life for more than a generation, and his picturesque personality even before he assumed the premiership gave him much prominence. Sir Wilfrid enjoys the distinction of having ruled Canada for a longer unbroken term than any other man and it is doubtful if there will ever be a parallel. His great strength was his ability to attract men and to hold them. He drove with silken reins but on occasion could display the iron hand, as many a cabinet minister can testify. His regime has been marked by the development of Canada into a nation with the consciousness of nationhood. Canada owes to Laurier considerable of the credit for the proud position which, as a nation, she now enjoys as a part of the great empire, and also among the nations of the earth. He has always been to the forefront of the orators of the English and French speaking peoples. At the seat of the empire, when representing Canada, he has charmed the British people and challenged the admiration not only of British statesmen but Canadians as well, by his conduct. We cannot call Sir Wilfrid Laurier a great statesman, because of his lack of decision in handling the most important of state questions—trade. He came into power on a policy of freer trade which he afterwards disregarded and finally went down to defeat fighting for the same policy. It seems the irony of fate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has always maintained a protectionist tariff for the benefit of the manufacturers, should have risen and fallen upon freer trade. Had he carried out the policies of 1896 he would never have faced the crisis of 1911. But he went down with his colors flying and fighting for a good cause. As to his future no one can speak. He has announced that he will lead the opposition. His only hope of future success must be for the new opposition to get back to the principles of 1896 from which they have strayed so far and for which they have suffered annihilation.

MR. BORDEN'S POLICY

Mr. Borden comes into power with a clear and definite policy set forth in his own words and signed by his own hand. He has at his back a majority sufficiently strong to carry out his policy and he has the opportunity in the selection of his cabinet to bring into his counsels only such men as are in sympathy with the entire fulfilment of the policy laid down by their leader. On August 14, after the election campaign was well under way and after the leaders of the opposition had fully decided upon their policy, Mr. Borden issued a manifesto which was published in full in The Guide on August 23. The concluding words of Mr. Borden's manifesto were as follows:

"The Liberal-Conservative party gives its pledge to carry out the following policy if returned to power:

"1. A thorough reorganization of methods by which public expenditure is supervised. Increase in what is known as ordinary controllable expenditure from $21,500,000 in 1896 to nearly $74,000,000 in 1911, is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defence.

"2. Granting of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces.

"3. Construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its operation by an independent commission.

"4. Control and operation by the state of terminal elevators.

"5. Necessary encouragement for establishing and carrying on the chilled meat industry.

"6. The establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

"7. The granting of substantial assistance towards the improving of our public highways.

"8. The extension of free rural mail districts.

"9. The extension of civil service reform.

"10. Granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purposes of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and for the improvement of agriculture.

"And, lastly, we pledge ourselves to a course of policy and administration which will maintain independent and unimpaired control of our own affairs by the Parliament of Canada."

In the policy of the new government there are several questions of vital importance to Western Canada, and which were incorporated as a part of that policy in response to the demands of the organized farmers. There is one other plank in Mr. Borden's policy of great importance to this country and that is his statement in regard to the co-operative legislation which the organized farmers have asked for. This statement was made to the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, by Mr. Borden, at Red Deer, on July 27, in reply to the memorial presented to the Opposition leader by the officers of the organized farmers. On this question Mr. Borden said:

> "The farmers, or any other class of people in Canada, desiring to co-operate together for a lawful and legitimate purpose, have every right to have the law framed so that they can do so in an inexpensive manner without any red tape or undue delay, so that I am very much in favor of your proposal in that regard."

Thus of the demands of the organized farmers the new government is pledged to provide government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay railway, government control and operation of the terminal elevators, the necessary assistance to establish a chilled meat industry and also the enactment of satisfactory co-operative legislation. There are very powerful interests opposed to every one of these propositions. It will require a strong hand to overcome those influences. Mr. Borden also stands for a Western division of the railway commission with headquarters west of the Great Lakes.

There will be a large number of government job holders who will soon be jobless. Let us hope that the new government will inaugurate a civil service that will prevent so much job hunting. But just at present, no doubt, there are a large number of the faithful who will be hunting for some warm job to sit upon where the work is merely recreation and the pay the real thing. Job hunters are no strength to any government.

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No one will regret that instead of representing Canada at the heart of the empire, Sir Fredrick Borden is permitted to remain at home in the rural quietness of the Cornwallis Valley, Nova Scotia.

The proper construction of the Hudson's Bay railway will mean to many Western farmers five cents saved per bushel on the transportation of their wheat. Let us hope the new government will put it through as fast as possible.

Mr. Borden will not lack for advice in the making of his cabinet. There will be at least four men hot after each portfolio.

We would suggest Dr. Roche as one Western member qualified to fill a cabinet position.

Protection—Destroyer of Life

The evil of the Protective Tariff does not stop at high prices, but its results are seen in the corruption of public life and in the destruction of property and often of human life—
The Cement Merger as an Example

The death of two men who were killed by the fall of the roof of the Canadian Fairbanks building, at Winnipeg, on September 7, has been laid at the door of the cement merger. The city building inspector and the engineer in charge of the work both gave evidence at the inquest that the accident was caused by the inferior quality of the cement, and the engineer, Mr. G. H. Archibald, attributed the poor quality of the cement to the methods adopted by the merger. Before the merger was formed, Mr. Archibald said, a builder could select his favorite brand of cement and always use the same kind. He knew exactly how to use the cement so as to get the best results, and he could always depend upon the material supplied. Since the formation of the Canada Cement Co., however, the cement from the plants situated in different parts of the country was shipped to Fort William and sometimes was mixed there, with the result that cement of varying qualities and characteristics was received by the builders. Mr. Archibald showed the jury a sample of the concrete which fell upon these two unfortunate men and crushed them to death, and said that in his opinion it was of poor quality compared with the general average. Building inspector Rodgers examined the concrete, and said it was of a limy nature and lacking in bond. The accident, in his opinion, was to be attributed to the poor quality of the cement.

Other accidents of a similar nature have occurred. This is certainly a very serious condition of affairs. Cement is very largely used in modern building and it should be criminal to manufacture and sell cement that is of such a character that the buildings of which it is constructed may at any time fall and crush those who are about them.

Protection to Blame

The death of these two unfortunate men shows how far-reaching may be the effect of protectionism and men's selfish greed. The people who formed the cement merger, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., Senator Edwards, and the rest did not anticipate when they were planning their big coup that two poor workmen in Winnipeg would be crushed to death and their families deprived of the bread winner as a result; but the evidence given at the inquest proves that the merger was responsible for this calamity. And without the protective tariff such mergers would be impossible.

For Profit Only

The object of those who organized the cement merger was purely and simply to make big profits. The production of cement was a profitable business before the merger was formed. There are deposits of cement at a number of points throughout Canada; there is a demand for cement all over the country, and good profits were being made by a dozen different companies, which were producing a good article and getting a good price, receiving ample protection from the tariff. There was, however, a certain amount of competition between these companies, and in 1908, when there was a time of comparative slackness in business in this country, the price of cement came down very nearly to the cost of production. Seeing their profits reduced, some of those having large interests in the manufacture of cement determined upon a merger which would place the control of all the cement manufactured in Canada in the hands of one company and so eliminate price cutting competition.

The Company's Prospectus

The mergerers made no secret of the objects which they had in view, and the prospectus which was issued by the banking house in London having charge of the flotation included the following statements:

"With regard to the constitution, objects and prospects of the company, our Canadian correspondent informs us, under date of the 10th inst., that the cement industry in Canada has grown up within a comparatively few years and shows signs of great expansion, with the result that several plants were recently installed, but owing to financial difficulties consequent on the panic of 1907, a cut-throat competition in the sale of their product was started amongst the weaker companies. Cement is a product which, owing to its weight, will not stand much expenditure in the shape of freight, and consequently it was realized that if reasonable control could be insured along a chain of plants extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and a more efficient organization instituted to regulate the distribution of the manufactured product to the centres of consumption, more economical selling conditions could be insured, and the operating cost could thus be reduced.

"According to the returns made to the Dominion government, the average price of cement in 1906 was from $1.65 to $1.70 per barrel. In 1907 the average price was about $1.60, and the lowest price ever reported by Canadian mills was $1.39 in 1908, a year of extreme industrial depression. The price in New York on the 10th inst. was $1.50, and assuming a selling price of $1.20 and allowing for a sale of 4,000,000 barrels, which is the estimated demand for this year, a profit of $2,000,000 may be anticipated."

To Kill Competition

It will be seen that from the outset it was the intention of the company to so control the business as to put a stop to the "cut-throat competition" which had produced the low prices of 1908. The prospectus, it will be observed, estimates a net profit on an annual sale of 4,000,000 barrels of $2,000,000, which would provide three-quarters of a million dollars for division in the form of dividends upon the common stock, which was nothing but water. This is equivalent to a net profit of fifty cents a barrel. Inasmuch as the cost of cement at the factory never exceeds a dollar a barrel and often falls below it, the promoters of the merger were calculating upon a net profit of fifty per cent. on their output. Not many businesses yield such handsome returns. The promoters of the merger counted upon two agencies to enable them to reap these large profits. One was the fact that it would have a monopoly of the production of Portland cement in Canada, and the second was the high protective duty imposed upon cement by the Dominion government, which makes the importation of cement from other countries impossible except at much higher prices than rule elsewhere.

The duty on cement has been raised considerably within recent years. The tariff which was in existence when the Laurier government took office in 1896, pledged to a tariff for revenue only and with free trade as its ideal, imposed a duty of 40 cents per barrel. In the revision of 1897 this was replaced by a duty of 12½ cents per hundred pounds, which at 350 pounds to a barrel, made the duty 43¾ cents a barrel. In 1907 an additional duty of 20 per cent. was placed upon the bags in which cement is imported, and this brought the rate of duty up to 51 cents per barrel. On the basis of a barrel of cement costing $1.00 to manufacture in Canada, this is equal to an ad valorum duty of 51 per cent., a most exorbitant rate of duty, but only just one per cent. more than the Canada Cement Co. declared the merger would be able to earn on its output.

The merger was organized in much the same way as other mergers in this country; in fact the same financial genius that floated other similar companies, Mr. W. M. Aitken, now Sir Max Aitken, M.P., took charge. Eleven companies with different plants throughout the country from Quebec to Calgary were included, arrangements were made to purchase their undertakings for $14,822,250 and a company was formed with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, of which $29,000,000 stock was issued. Of this 29 millions, about 15 millions was represented by the plants forming the merger, and the remaining 14 millions was "water," being common stock which represented no investment of capital, but which is selling on the market at present at about $22 per $100 share,

At the Dominion Fair, Regina, August, 1911

its value consisting in the prospect of future profits, the dividends on the real capital invested being limited to 7 per cent. on the preference shares and 5 per cent. on the first mortgage bonds. Any profits which the company may earn above this will go to the holders of common stock, and naturally the object of the company is to make these profits as high as possible.

The Promoters' Share

The disposal of the common stock gives those concerned in the flotation of a merger a great opportunity to make a big haul for themselves at the outset. A portion of the common stock is usually given away as a bonus with the bonds or preference stock, but the promoters always manage to keep a handsome slice for themselves as compensation for their organizing ability. In the case of the Canada Cement Co., Sir Sandford Fleming, who was its first honorary president, states that Mr. W. M. Aitken, and his associates of the Bond and Share company, appropriated from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 of the paid up capital securities of the company.

Out of this and other transactions of a similar nature Mr. Aitken made enough money to go over to England and become a member of the British House of Commons, and to make such a large contribution to the Unionist campaign fund that he is now called "Sir Maxwell."

The appropriation of twelve or fourteen million dollars' worth of securities of the company by Mr. Aitken did not altogether please some of the shareholders, and their grievance, coupled with a demand for restitution, was voiced by Sir Sandford Fleming, who resigned his position as honorary president of the company as a protest, wrote a number of letters to the other officers of the company and one to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and finally sent copies of all this correspondence to a committee of the House of Commons which was considering a bill which the company desired Parliament to pass authorising the conversion of $5,000,000 worth of the preference stock into bonds. The facts were then made public, and members of the private bills committee announced their intention of having the matter investigated, but before this could be done the company withdrew their bill and for the time the matter was dropped.

The Public Concerned

It is said that whatever Sir Maxwell Aitken did was permitted by law, and that the scandal aired by Sir Sandford Fleming is a matter which concerns only the stockholders of the company. But where the public is concerned is in the fact that they have to provide dividends on a bogus capital created by the promoters of the company. In order to earn these dividends, the company as soon as it had secured a monopoly of the Canadian market for Portland cement began to boost prices.

The price of cement jumped almost immediately, at the factories, from $1 to $1.50 a barrel, and within three months the Canadian Union of municipalities were taking steps to petition the government to reduce the duty on cement in order to minimize the exactions of the merger. The record of the fluctuation in prices is eloquently set forth in the purchases of the city of Winnipeg. On September 10, 1908, the city of Winnipeg opened tenders for 50,000 barrels of cement. The lowest tender was 58.57c. per 100 pounds. On February 24, 1909, the city bought 20,000 barrels at 56.32 c. per 100 pounds. On July 8, 1909, 25,000 barrels were purchased at 50.57c. per 100 pounds. The merger was effected in September, 1909. When the city called for tenders in February, 1910, it received three tenders, all from agents of the Canada Cement Co., and the lowest price was 64.06c. per 100 pounds. In the following June 30,000 additional barrels were bought, the tenders again being by different agents of the Canada Cement Co., the lowest price quoted being 64.02c. Thus between the lowest price prior to the merger, of 50.75c. per 100 pounds, and the price charged by the merger within a year of its formation, there is a difference of 13½c. per 100 pounds., which works out at 47c. a barrel.

Farmers Hit Hard

Farmers, of course, can readily appreciate what the increased price of cement means to them when they lay a concrete floor in barn or stable, build a concrete cellar or foundation, or use cement for any of the hundred and one other purposes for which concrete is used on the farm. On four million barrels, which was the demand estimated by the Canada Cement Co., in 1909, the increased price which the public are called upon to pay amounts to nearly $2,000,000 a year.

In addition to this increase of price, we now have the testimony of the building inspector for the city of Winnipeg and a large user of cement, that the methods of business adopted by the merger to increase its profits have been the cause

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The Deserter's Fate

By Hilda Richmond

"Aunt Margaret, you may as well make up your mind that I am going to the city the very day I'm eighteen," said Hester Blakesley, calmly. "My mind is made up and nothing can change it. It is too good a chance to lose, and there is really no reason why I should stay on this dead alive farm. Just look out there!" she went on, pointing to the dreary autumn rain driving down the dead leaves to the sodden earth. "I'd lose my mind if I had to stay here forever."

"You may be glad to get back to the farm some day," said Mrs. Hunt, sagely. "At least you might wait till Emily is a little older, if you must go to town. The poor child has cares enough now without adding to them, though goodness knows," she added under her breath as Hester left the kitchen for a few minutes, "you've done very little to lighten them." Then as Hester came back she renewed the endless arguments she had repeated over and over during the past few weeks.

"You know very well, Hester, it is your duty to stay here. Nobody ever was happy or successful running away from duty, and you'll find that out too late. What is wrong with country life, anyway? You expect to work after you get to the city, don't you? From all I've heard of your Aunt Fanny she's none too prosperous."

"Yes, I expect to work, but I expect to have some end to the hours I labor and I expect to get my wages at the end of the week. Out here I've slaved all my life and got nothing for it, and in the country a woman never knows when her work is done. I'm sick and tired of the doing without everything pleasant, and I'm going to leave. Besides, they are not my real brothers and sisters and they have no claim on me."

"Emily will have that much more to do," went on the elderly lady. "Her mother was as good to you as any mother could be, and if old Mrs. Peters with her meddlesome ways had not told you you would never have known she was not your mother. I suppose it's as you say that I'm wasting my breath, but I can't help it. I'm doing it for your own good, Hester, as much as anything else. They say girls that work in offices lose their health, and I've heard tell that it makes them restless and discontented with home life. Every girl ought to get married to the right man and have a nice home, and they say when a girl has once had a salary she don't want to give it up. Of course, I don't know, but lots of people say such things."

"I suppose you'd want me to marry Mark Asbury and settle down to make butter and gather eggs," said Hester, with fine scorn.

"Yes, I would, though you're too young to get married. Mark is a good boy and he thinks well of you. In three or four years it would be nice to marry some good man and have a good home," said Mrs. Hunt, who was extremely old fashioned in her views, according to Hester. "There aren't many young men as trustworthy and hard-working as Mark Asbury."

"O, he's good enough, but I don't want to get married. I've seen too much hard work and skimping to want anything of the sort. I want to earn money and plenty of it. I mean to be a stenographer and a good one, and I'm going to enjoy myself. Aunt Fanny goes in society and I'm going to have some good times before I'm old and gray. Mark will soon forget all about me and marry some woman without ambition."

At that moment Emily Blakesley came in glowing from the walk home from school with three little ones hanging about her. Emily was just sixteen, but for two years she had been the mainstay of the family and the children loved her devotedly. Hester was always too discontented and too cross to do much for the family or herself, but Emily cheerfully and patiently bore the burdens and created a home atmosphere that was pleasant and sweet in spite of the older girl's grumbling. Mr. Blakesley had been what his neighbors termed a careless farmer, and the run-down farm barely kept them in clothes and supplied food for all. Aunt Margaret Hunt was nominally the head of the household, since the father and mother passed away within a few days of each other, but she was so crippled with rheumatism that she could do little in the way of actual work. She gave directions which Emily tried to follow, and she did wonders with her needle in keeping the family in whole clothes and the household supplies at their best, but beyond that the burdens fell upon Emily. Fourteen-year-old Rob was a dependable boy, but he was busy with chores out of doors most of the time he had out of school, and the little ones, while good-tempered and willing were too small to count much except when it came to planning for food and clothes.

In the midst of Hester's bewailing her fate one day a letter came from a city aunt who had not seen her from babyhood—a sister of her dead mother's—offering her a home and assistance in getting a business education, so she could become self-supporting. It was as if a door in heaven had opened to the soured, unhappy girl, and her spirits rose as if by magic. In a few weeks she would be legally of age and could do as she pleased, and visions of the splendors of city life filled her with delight. Her aunt had said she was to make no preparations but come as soon as she could, and Hester was charmed to obey.

"I think I'll give the family hot corn bread to-night," announced Emily, putting on a big kitchen apron. "It is cold and disagreeable and we need something to warm us up. Hester, did you put the potatoes into the oven at four-thirty, as I asked you to do this morning."

"No, I forgot," cried Hester springing up genuinely sorry. She was so busy with her own plans and ideas that she forgot almost everything else. A wave of pity for the young girl swept over her, and she determined to be as patient and helpful those last few weeks as possible. "I'll do it right now, Emily, and hurry up the fire as much as I can. Then I'll be ready to help with anything else you have on hand."

True to her resolve Hester gave every waking minute to the comfort and help of the household until she started, and the little ones almost deserted Emily for her, so pleasant and entertaining was she. She brought out and divided her childish treasures, saying she could not take them with her to the city, and when not working in the kitchen she devised games and good times for the children. Altogether the last few weeks flew by and very quickly, as she was so busy and so determined to be happy even in her longing to be away, and all of them shed tears of regret when she set out to seek her fortune. "I'll write to you often," she said, kissing the wet faces all around, "and every vacation I get I'll be back home. Don't work too hard, Emily, and don't forget all about me. Maybe there will be some way for you to come to the city in a year or two."

"I must stay with the children," said the weeping Emily. "Papa and mamma said so."

At that a guilty feeling tugged at Hester's heart. "Papa and mamma" had told her to stay with the little ones just as they had told Emily, and she remembered with shame how glibly she had promised. However, a minute later came the thought that she had promised not knowing what was in the future and not knowing that the dying woman was her stepmother, so no one in his senses would expect her to keep such a promise. "I was only a child then," she said easily. "If papa and mamma were here they would say it is all for the best. There will be one less to feed and clothe, and when I get to earning money I can help them wonderfully." Then she fell to dreaming of the things she would do with her money, and how pleased they would be at home with the wonderful things she would buy and take to them, so that she hardly realized that the conductor was warning her that in a few minutes they would reach the city.

Mrs. Daniels was a very worldly wise woman, and she waited until her neice recovered from the first wave of homesickness before laying down her laws. In fact she waited until the young girl was completely fitted out with stylish, pretty garments and she was started in a thorough school for stenography, before doing anything very radical. In spite of her joy at being released from the bondage of the country, Hester was very homesick and her pillow was wet with bitter tears for a few nights after reaching the city, but that soon passed and she was ready for study and enjoyment. "My dear," she said one day as Hester was writing a long letter to Emily, "your success in town—in fact the length of your stay here—depends greatly upon whether you are obedient and teachable. I take it that you are anxious to get along well and get into paying work just as soon as possible."

"That is exactly what I want, Aunt Fanny."

"Well, then, I'm going to give you a little good advice. You must not be hampered by your country relatives. How much time have you spent today writing to the children?" she asked hastily, seeing signs of an outbreak.

"About two hours," faltered Hester.

"And those two hours should be put in in study, my child. You are deficient in arithmetic, spelling and punctuation, your teacher told me, and he urged me to see that you make up that work as soon as possible. If you take two hours every day or every few days to write letters you will have little time for study. And there is another thing. If you keep writing to these children they will want to come and visit you, and that is entirely out of the question. This flat is too small to take in any more people. I don't expect you to break with them immediately, but by degrees stop writing, and everything will be well. They are not related to me, and you have no place to entertain them."

In spite of the sound sense at the bottom of the woman's argument about not caring to entertain people she had never seen and was not in any way related to, Hester was sadly disappointed. Conscience had been telling her plainly that she might have stayed on the farm and helped Emily a little longer, and also that she might have done more for her while she was there, and the only relief she found was in planning what she would do for them all. Now that hope was cut off, though she tried to console herself by thinking when she was independent she would help the struggling family on the old farm, and she sat nibbling her penholder very thoughtfully.

"If your letters are finished we will go to look at that fur scarf you liked yesterday," said Mrs. Daniels, craftily. "I think it will be beautiful with your new blue suit."

The fur scarf drove all thoughts of the old home out of her head, and soon she settled down to study in a most satisfactory way, gradually giving up her long letters to Emily and neglecting to answer the loving messages the little ones wrote out with elaborate care. In less than six months the new life, the luxury, the busy duties and rush of existence and the prospect of earning money almost made the old life seem like a dream.

"I simply couldn't live back there," she said to herself one day as she hurried home from school. "Emily likes it and I don't, so that makes all the difference. I can never be thankful enough to Aunt Fanny for rescuing me from such a fate."

Ten years flitted rapidly by and in that time Hester completely lost track of her country relatives. Of course she knew they still lived on the farm, and that Aunt Margaret Hunt had long since passed away, but beyond the general facts she knew nothing. Emily lovingly excused her shortcomings for many months when Hester pleaded work and study to keep her from writing, but in time even her loyal heart felt sure that there was some other reason for the silence and she stopped sending letters. The little ones, now tall and sturdy, had forgotten her very existence, almost, and even the neighbors had ceased to ask curiously about her. It was almost as if she had never existed, though Emily still had a sore spot in her heart over the coldness and neglect that broke off the correspondence.

Then one day Hester was forced to seek a doctor to find relief from some disease that was sapping her vitality, and she heard some plain truths. "Miss Blakesley," said the doctor, "I'm going to be very plain with you. It isn't overwork at all, as you say, that is causing your trouble, but lack of exercise, too much devotion to society and improper food." The doctor had met her socially many times, and he knew how incessant was the strain upon her health and nerves in trying to keep pace with Mrs. Daniels in her butterfly career, for Mrs. Daniels could sleep all day if she cared to, and Hester had to keep regular office hours. "You came to town a healthy country girl, and your health would have lasted a lifetime if you had cared for it. Hard work hurts no one, provided attention is paid to the laws of health. This is plain language, but exactly what you need."

"And must I give up society?" she asked anxiously.

"You must give up everything for a time. Giving up social affairs will be only half enough. Get your firm to give you a vacation and go back to the country for six or eight weeks. Do nothing but live in the open air as much as possible and eat simple food. Rest and don't worry. You will come back all right at the end of that time, but you must take society in moderation afterwards."

Very slowly Hester went home and tearfully told the doctor's verdict to her

Continued on Page 17

COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE

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Competition *vs.* Monopoly

By GEORGE L. RECORD

In Everybody's Magazine

NOTE—The writer is a prominent "insurgent" and a zealous fighter against boss rule. He deals with a subject of much interest to all who are desirous of bettering conditions. Readers of The Guide are invited to discuss this subject if they have any well thought out scheme of reform.—Ed.

For several years, in newspapers, magazines and speeches, the people have been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted to an exposure of some wrong, an explanation of how some men, or sets of men, have built up fortunes out of some monopoly or privilege. If any remedy has been suggested, it has been a partial one; but generally the writers have been content to arouse public opinion to the existence of the wrong, leaving to the future the development of the remedy.

It seems to me it is now time to attempt to formulate a complete plan of reform, adequate to remedy the existing injustice of which the public mind is conscious. I think it is possible to outline such a plan, so that it can be easily understood.

The first thing to determine is the underlying social principle, the violation of which has caused the injustice we are trying to remedy. The Socialists say that the trouble is due to the principle of competition; that the remedy is the suppression of competition, and the substitution therefor of the principle of co-operation. I contend that the Socialist philosophy is fundamentally unsound; that the trouble is not competition, but the suppression of competition and the establishment of monopoly in its place. The proof of this point is found in the fact that not a single large fortune was ever built up in any business that was purely competitive; but that all such fortunes are clearly traceable to some form of advantage or privilege, by which the favored ones were able to escape the law of competition under which their competitors were obliged to work. We must, therefore, work out our remedy on the theory that monopoly, and not competition, is the source of our trouble.

The principle of monopoly is applied in this country in five ways, and only five, and to one or more of them can be traced every fortune in America. I propose briefly to outline these five monopolies, and show how they can be abolished.

The first is our system of indirect taxation. This includes the tariff, the internal revenue, the new corporation tax, in the nation; the tax or charge levied by the states for so-called franchises, or corporation charters; and the excise fees and taxes on personal property and improvements levied by municipal governments. All these should go. The national government should fix its budget or appropriations annually, and levy upon each state for its quota. The state in turn should fix its budget annually, including therein the amount levied for the national government, and levy upon each county for its quota. The county should fix its budget annually, including therein the amount needed for national and state purposes, and levy upon each municipality for its quota. The municipal government should, in turn, fix its budget annually, including therein the amount needed for county, state, and nation, and raise this amount by a direct tax upon the land values of the community. The owner of land, under this system, would pay all taxes directly, and no one would be taxed indirectly. The individual taxpayer should find plainly stated upon his tax bill how much he is compelled to pay to the municipality, how much to the county, how much to the state, and how much to the national government.

How to Get Rich

Consider the immense advantage of this system in simplicity, in certainty, and in its effect in enforcing economical government. It merely applies the plainest principle of business; that the man who pays should know exactly what he is getting, and precisely what it is costing him. In every blind and indirect system, those least able to protect themselves always pay more than their just share of the burden, and they do it only because they do not know, and cannot find out, the real facts.

The second monopoly grows out of our patent laws. Without the government grant of a limited monopoly, no inventor could make money out of his invention. If, then, the government enables an inventor to realize upon his invention, should not the government share directly in the benefits which it thus directly creates? This, again, is the business principle. Every patent should be granted upon condition that anybody can obtain a license from the government to use it, on paying a royalty fixed by the government, of which the government should have half and the inventor half. This would prevent the suppression of patented improvements upon inventions which monopolies now hold, would prevent any huge fortune growing out of a patent, and would insure and maintain competition among the users of patented inventions.

The third form of monopoly is in the railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, Pullman palace car, trolley, electric light, gas and water businesses. All these utilities should be owned and operated by the government of the nation, or municipality. This would squeeze out all watered stock, lower all the charges for the services of these companies, cut down the prices of all commodities into the price of which these charges enter, and abolish gambling in these securities. It would stop the rebating, private car privileges, control of mines, privileges to favored shippers, etc. Incidentally, besides restoring competition by abolishing privilege, government ownership and operation of public utilities would remove the most powerful sources of corruption of our local, state and national governments.

The fourth monopoly is land. This is the greatest monopoly of all. It includes mines, oil wells, terminal lands of railroad companies, and wharfing privileges. It grows out of the absurdity of applying

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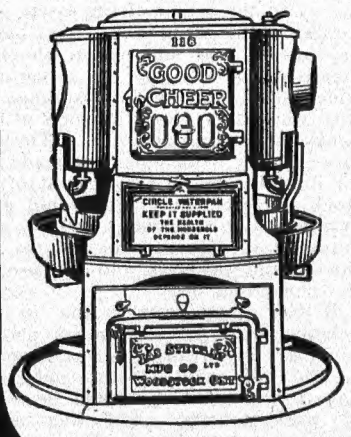

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to land which the Almighty created and which is limited and indestructible, the same law of private property which we apply to the products of men—which are unlimited, and which commence to decay as soon as produced.

The remedy is to be found by destroying private property in land. This can be done without destroying the right, and the permanency, of individual possession, through the simple device of levying all taxes upon land values alone, exempting all improvements. This would divert into the municipal treasury the income from land of the Astors, and the Goelets, and other land-owning families. All rent of land is monopoly. It is getting something for nothing. The value of land is made by the community, increases with the growth of the community, and morally belongs to the community which creates it.

Give Labor a Chance

This reform would force into profitable use millions of acres of land adjacent to great populations, and millions of acres of mineral and timber lands that are now held in idleness for speculation. This, in turn, would give employment to the unemployed, and more lucrative employment to some who are now employed, and would thereby operate to increase enormously the annual production of wealth. Land values would be finally eliminated, and land would sell on a rental basis instead of on a capitalized basis. This would require less capital to get a home or start a business. In this way, all rents, both of houses and business buildings, would be materially reduced, thereby making it easier and cheaper to live and do business. It would put the employee upon the same plane as the employer. Today the workmen must compete against each other, or starve. With abundant cheap land right at hand, requiring little or no capital to acquire, and carrying a rent determined by the competition of all unused land, no man would consent to work for less than he could make on the land. This would establish a minimum wage, below which wages could not sink.

The fifth and last monopoly is the control of the money and credit of the country. Our present law produces an inelastic currency, makes the issue of money difficult, and gradually is leading to a virtual monopoly in money and credit. The government should coin all gold and silver daily, as offered, at the ratio shown by the market price of the day, and issue no money itself. Then both metals would circulate as money, and neither would drive the other out by virtue of undervaluation. Then anybody should be allowed to start a bank, on any capital, small or large, and issue paper money to the extent of the assets or the capital of the bank. The usual banking precautions and supervision should be exercised, as now, by the government, which should collect an insurance fund with which to redeem the notes of failed banks, as Canada now does. The directors of every bank should be made liable for its debts up to the amount of their stock interest. This plan would give a flexible, elastic currency, which would automatically increase in volume when the demand was large, and decrease when the demand fell off.

If this program were put in force, nobody could get a monopoly; nobody could get an advantage or privilege that he did not earn; nobody could get a huge fortune; nobody would be ever out of work; nobody could live without working; no panic could ever occur; no money could be made in specuiation in stocks or land, and competition, absolutely free, would automatically measure off and secure to every man the exact proportion of the annual wealth which he helped to produce by his mind, his labor or his capital.

Before we attack these problems, however, we should concentrate our efforts on establishing the machinery of real popular government in our states and our nation. That machinery is the election of United States senators by popular vote; the selection of delegates to national conventions by the direct vote of the party voters, with an opportunity for each voter to express his choice for candidate for president and vice-president; the nomination of all state and municipal candidates by the direct-vote system; a drastic corrupt practises act; and the system known as the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

GEORGE L. RECORD.

Jersey City, N.J.

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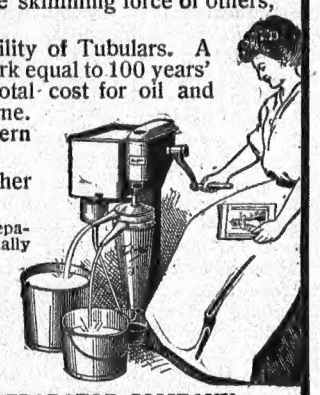

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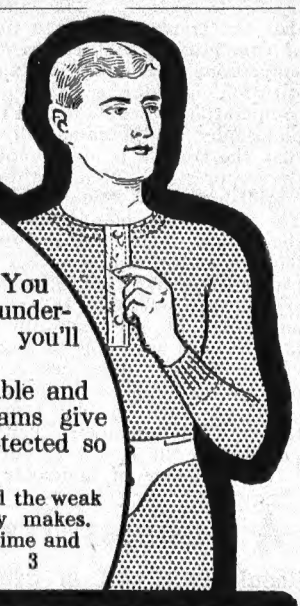

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ADVICE THAT BORE FRUIT

A few summers ago (to be exact, it was in 1909) I stopped off with a companion to visit a boyhood friend who owned a considerable farm on the outskirts of a little farming village.

"I never seem to get anywhere," complained our host to us, as we sat on his porch that afternoon. "Every time that I get a little ahead of the game and have a little money in the bank, ready for the girl's education, some unexpected expense comes up—the money all goes for repairing a barn or buying wagons, and there's nothing to show for the year's work. This year its the same old story; it will take every spare penny to pay for the new harvester. I'll never get anywhere."

This man was a good farmer and a hard worker, but, like many others, he had never learned that the modern farm to be profitable must be conducted along modern business lines. He made no allowance for the cost of keeping up his farm and he was regularly disappointed when the year's work showed little or no profit. He did not spend a dollar on maintenance, and consequently he was continually digging down into his jeans for money to pay for new buildings, implements, etc.

We three walked around the farm. The barn, built less than ten years before, but absolutely free from paint, showed distinctly where sun, wind, rain and frost had done their destructive work. Under open sheds and in the corners of fields were various pieces of farm machinery, where they had stood since the previous harvest. Rust had eaten its way into the expensive metal and in several places I could stick the blade of my pocket knife deep into open seams in the wood.

We stopped in front of the wreck of the old harvester. "There," said our host, disgustedly, "I bought that in 1903, and look at it now! I'll never buy that make again."

"When did you paint it last, Dick?" I enquired.

"Paint it?" said he, "Paint it? Why it was painted when I bought it."

"And you haven't painted it since?"

"No. I haven't the time or money for such frills. I'm a farmer, not a painter."

"Yes," broke in my travelling companion, tapping on the rusted metal with his pipe for emphasis, "but if you had spent about a dollar a year on good paint—say seven dollars in all—you wouldn't be buying a new harvester this year and that pretty daughter of yours would be going to town this winter to finish her schooling. That seven dollars would have been a mighty profitable investment."

"That sounds all right," returned Dick, "but I tried it once. When I painted the house in '98, I had some paint left over so I painted the plow. It came right off, didn't do any good."

"Of course not. The paint that was made to stick to wood couldn't hold on the hard metal. You can't expect every medicine to cure every disease or one paint to do good work on every sort of surface. That's why the most reliable manufacturers make special paint for every surface and every use. Seven dollars on a good implement paint—one dollar a year—would have kept the old harvester as good as new. It's the same way with the barn."

"Oh, there's no use in painting the barn. It's not worth it. I've got to build a new one, anyway. The rain goes right through this and spoils the hay."

"It didn't do that the year it was built, did it?"

"No, of course not. It was a good barn then."

"Why didn't you buy a good grade of paint made especially for barns and rough lumber of all sorts? Unpainted wood cracks and shrinks and lets the rain in. You probably lost enough every year in damaged crops to pay the cost of painting several times over. It's merely a case of spending money to save money."

Dick pulled on his pipe a minute without speaking. "Hum," he said, finally, "maybe you're right. I guess I never looked at it that way." He kept silent for a few minutes. "Say," he exploded suddenly, "do you think it's too late to save the barn?"

"Of course not," answered my friend. "Paint it this fall the minute your harvest is safely in. The wood will be in perfect condition to receive the paint after the summer sun has tried it thoroughly, and the weather will probably be clear and settled. That's one reason why there is no better time to paint than fall. The other is that your buildings are properly protected and ready for winter's frost and snow. Frost is mighty bad on wood because it goes in so deep and splits and cracks the timber. There's one thing more—when you go to town for paint, don't try to see how cheap you can get it. Ask your local dealer or look in your farm papers for the name of a reliable paint of established reputation. The good paint will cost you a little more this year, but you won't need to do it all over again so soon."

This June I stopped off again at the little town and drove out to my friend's home. House and barn were attractively painted. Nowhere could you see a machine or wagon exposed to the weather. I turned in. Dick greeted me from the porch and called his wife.

"I'm sorry," said he, "that my daughter isn't here too."

"Where is she?" I asked.

"Oh," said he, "she comes home from the academy tomorrow for her summer vacation."

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

(From Sunday Times, Perth, Australia)

It is very gratifying to find that the Acting-Premier has risen to the occasion with regard to a scheme of workmen's homes. Mr. Gregory, of course, could not commit the Cabinet to any line of policy in the absence of the premier, but he has so readily realized the importance of the suggestion put forward by "The Sunday Times" four weeks ago that he has requested Mr. Bennett, the registrar of friendly societies, to collate such information as may be accessible for the purpose of having the whole matter considered as soon as Mr. Wilson returns to the state in a couple of weeks' time.

As we have pointed out in the course of our articles on the subject, the scheme has already been adopted in New Zealand, Victoria and South Australia. The New Zealand act has been in operation for some years and has proved a great success. There a worker of any kind can secure his own home by putting down a deposit of £10 and paying the balance off in the shape of a weekly rent extending over a period of 30 years if necessary, at 4½ per cent. Thus, if a man's house and land cost £500, he would have to pay about 15s. a week in capital and interest, but every year would see the interest reduced. Again, if a man were content with a £400 home, he would have to pay slightly over 12s. a week, decreasing as the capital was reduced.

We find by the city council proceedings that Cr. Lander introduced a resolution to the last meeting of that body affirming the desirableness of supporting the movement by waiting upon the government, but the citizens of Perth will be astounded to hear that it was rejected. Only the mover and Cr. George voted for the proposal, while Crs. Allen, Braidwood, Foster, Franklin, Ledger, M'Sorley, Ochiltree, Tatham, Butt, Shafto and Simpson recorded their votes against such a wicked attempt to interfere with the monopolies and interests of landlordism. Those eleven councillors should be execrated out of municipal life, for men who would refuse to affirm that workmen should be enabled to acquire their own homes, because in so doing they would escape the vice-like grip of the rent-extorter, are only fit for purgatory, or some warmer climate. Even Cold-tea Simpson, who is touting for a Labor seat in Parliament, allowed his self-interest to damage his ambition. He wants to be a Labor member, but he objects to workmen owning their own homes. A nice sort of inconsistent humbug he is, to be sure, and if the workers don't turn him down with a snap they have not the spirit which we credit them with. The same may be said of Franklin and Braidwood, who cadged Labor support to try to crawl into Parliament. As for Allen! He is the tool of the landlords; M'Sorley is the man who sells "fancy bread," which is common bread, but need not be 32 oz. to the 2 lb. loaf. Ochiltree has become attached to a plutocratic poppa-in-law; Butt is a renegade Laborite; and the others are sheep—follow the bell-wether.

If these councillors had any brains, they would see that a couple of hundred workmen's houses in a fast-growing city like Perth would scarcely be felt by the tenement vampire, but in any case these rapacious agents of landlords and absentees are not going to be allowed to baulk a movement of so benevolent and inevitable a nature.

Indeed, the city council has here a magnificent opportunity for utilizing the municipal endowment land situated the other side of West Leederville. Why not offer this 4,000 acres to the government to be laid out as a model suburb, on the lines of the cocoa town of Bournville in England? The place could be made a picture and a beautiful residential village for our toilers, who should be assisted and encouraged in acquiring healthy and pleasant homes. Why should the wealthy have all the good things of this world, and the workers be allowed to stew in dirty city cottages? Get the workers out of the city, for the whole of it will shortly be required for business. Get them out into the country in a suburb specially designed to provide healthy and pleasurable surroundings. It would be cheaper than maintaining a percentage of them in hospitals.

We notice that a deputation waited on the acting-premier on Friday and urged that the Chinese gardens in the city should be resumed and the Celestials and their stinking manures banished to some remote locality. Good! But one idiotic speaker—who no doubt thought he had struck a brilliant idea—suggested that workmen's homes should be built on the sites of the low-lying, semi-putrid gardens. What a disgusting idea! Is anything to be good enough for the men who do the manual work of the community and for their children? Would the shallow-thinker who made the proposal dream of building a house for himself and his family on ground reeking with decades of stable and liquid filth? Yet he had no hesitation in committing workers to the germ-infested locality.

No; while the government is about it, let them establish a model suburb with the latest hygienic surroundings.

In order to give the readers of The Guide complete news of the election the Mail Bag Department has been omitted this week.

HORSES SAVED FROM FIRE

The barn of A. B. McGregor, about two miles southwest of Davidson, Sask., was burned last week. The loss is about $1,300; insurance $350. There were housed in the building thirteen horses, including a valuable jack and a stallion, three cows and calf. The live stock was saved except about 15 turkeys and 30 hens. While terribly frightened the animals without exception seemed to comprehend the situation, never once so much as tightening a tie rein until released, when they fled with the greatest speed.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Election Results by Constituencies

MANITOBA
Ten Members

Constituency	Liberal	Conservative	Last Member	Maj.
Brandon		J. A. M. Aikins	Hon. C. Sifton, L.	69
Lisgar	J. F. Greenway		W. H. Sharpe, C.	105
Dauphin	R. Cruise		Glen Campbell, C.	217
Macdonald		W. D. Staples	W. D. Staples, C.	576
Marquette		W. J. Roche	W. J. Roche, C.	570
Portage la Prairie		A. E. Meighen	A. E. Meighen, C.	250
Provencher	Dr. J. P. Molloy		J. P. Molloy, L.	460
Selkirk		G. H. Bradbury	G. H. Bradbury, C.	98
Souris		Dr. Schaffner	Dr. Schaffner, C.	851
Winnipeg		A. Haggart, K.C.	Alex. Haggart, C.	2018

SASKATCHEWAN
Ten Members

Assiniboia	J. G. Turriff		J. G. Turriff, L.	505
Battleford	A. Champagne		A. Champagne, L.	1194
Humboldt	Dr. Neely		Dr. Neely, L.	1389
Mackenzie	Dr. E. L. Cash		E. L. Cash, L.	1116
Moose Jaw	W. E. Knowles		W. E. Knowles, L.	1064
Prince Albert		Jas. McKay	W. W. Rutan, L.	219
Qu'Appelle	L. Thompson		R. S. Lake, C.	52
Regina	W. M. Martin		W. M. Martin, L.	760
Saltcoats	Thos. McNutt		Thos. McNutt, L.	678
Saskatoon	G. E. McCraney		G. E. McCraney, L.	1477

ALBERTA
Seven Members

Calgary		R. B. Bennett	M. S. McCarthy, C.	687
Edmonton	Hon. F. Oliver		Hon. F. Oliver, L.	2317
Macleod	D. Warnock		J. Herron, C.	303
Medicine Hat	W. A. Buchanan		C. A. Magrath, C.	352
Red Deer	Dr. Clark		Dr. Clark, L.	260
Strathcona	J. M. Douglas		J. M. Douglas, L.	Accl.
Victoria	W. H. White		W. H. White, L.	370

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Seven Members

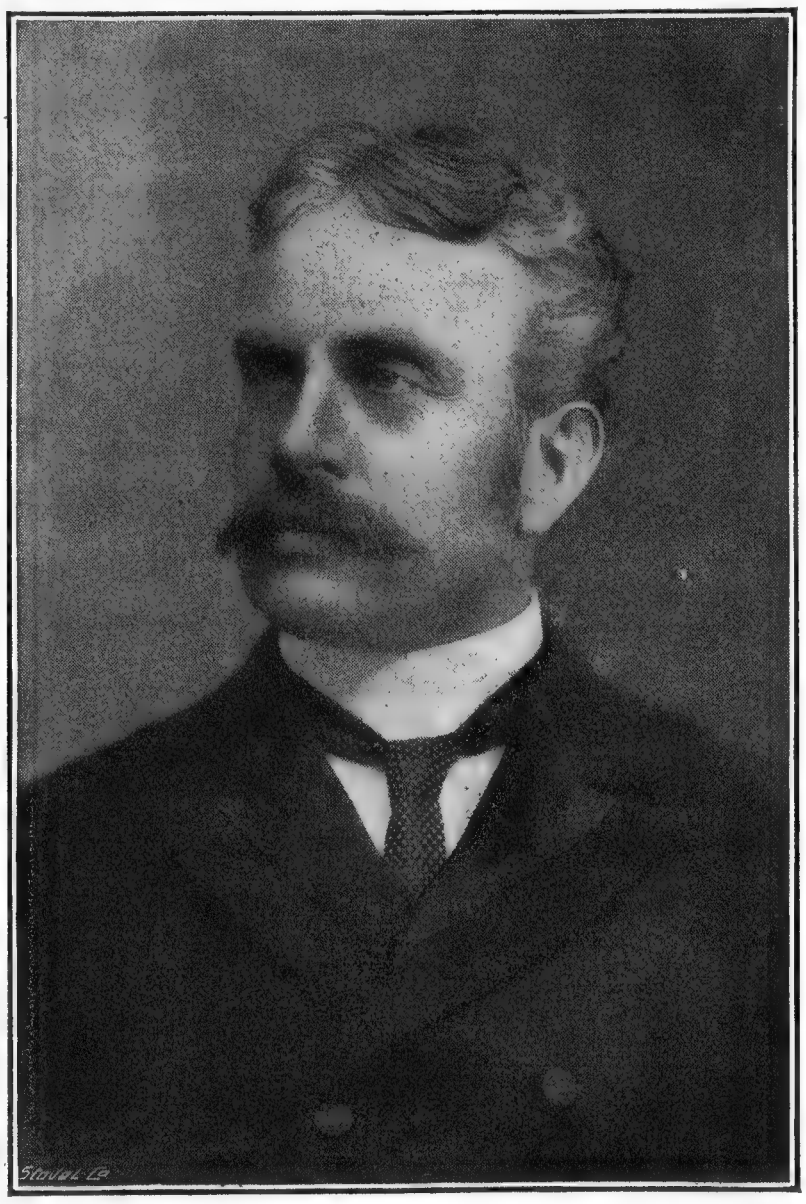
Comox-Atlin		H. Clements	W. Templeman, L.	Accl
Kootenay		A. S. Goodeve	A, S. Goodeve, C.	936
Nanaimo		F. H. Shepherd	R. Smith (Ind)	182
New Westminster		J. D. Taylor	J. D. Taylor, C.	826
Vancouver City		H. H. Stewart	G. H. Cowan, C.	1582
Victoria City		G. H. Barnard	G. H. Barnard, C.	13
Yale-Cariboo		Martin Burrell	M. Burrell, C.	893

YUKON

Yukon (Oct. 23)	F. T. Congdon		F. T. Congdon, L.	266

ONTARIO
Eighty-six Members

Algoma, E.		W. R. Smyth	W. R. Smyth, C.	41
Algoma, W.		A. C. Boyce	A. C. Boyce, C.	209
Brant		J. H. Fisher	Hon. W. Paterson, L	245
Brantford		W. F. Cockshutt	Lloyd Harris, L.	205
Brockville		John Webster	Hon. G. Graham, L.	144
Bruce, N.		Col. H. Clark	John Tolmie, L.	404
Bruce, S.		J. J. Donnelly	J. J. Donnelly, C.	193
Carleton		Ed. Kidd	E. Kidd. C.	Accl.
Dundas		Andrew Broder	Andrew Broder, C.	460
Dufferin		John Best	John Best, C.	Accl.
Durham		C. J. Thornton	C. J. Thornton, C.	622
Elgin, W.		T. W. Crothers	T. W. Crothers, C.	518
Elgin, E.		David Marshall	David Marshall, C.	247
Essex, N.		O. J. Wilcox	O. J. Wilcox, C.	84
Essex, S.	A. H. Clarke		A. H. Clarke, L.	73
Frontenac		Dr. J. Edwards	J. W. Edwards, C.	412
Glengarry	J. A. McMillan		J. A. McMillan, L.	302
Grenville		Dr. J. D. Reid	Dr. J. D. Reid, C.	635
Grey, N.		W. S. Middlebro	W. S. Middlebro, C.	146
Grey, S.		R. J. Ball	H. H. Miller, L.	87
Grey, E.		Dr. T. S. Sproule	T. S. Sproule, C.	1136
Halton		D. Henderson	D. Henderson, C.	212
Haldimand		F. R. Lalor	F. R. Lalor, C.	246
Hamilton, E.		S. Barker	Samuel Barker, C.	1092
Hamilton, W.		T. J. Stewart	T. J. Stewart, C.	304
Hastings, W.		E. G. Porter	E. G. Porter, C.	1161
Hastings, E.		W. B. Northrup	W. B. Northrup, C.	1345
Huron, W.		E. N. Lewis	E. N. Lewis, C.	62
Huron, E.		Jas. Bowman	T. Chisholm, C.	33
Huron, S.		J. J. Merner	M. Y. McLean, L.	154
Kent, W.	A. B. McCoig		Arch. McCoig, L.	82
Kent, E.	D. A. Gordon		D. A. Gordon, L.	492
Kingston		W. F. Nickle	Wm. Harty, L.	349
Lambton, W.	F. F. Pardee		Fred F. Pardee, L.	146
Lambton, E.		J. E. Armstrong	J. E. Armstrong, C.	460
Lanark, N.		W. Thorburn	Wm. Thorburn, C.	6
Lanark, S.		Hon. J. Haggart	Hon. J. Haggart, C.	759
Leeds		Geo. Taylor	Geo. Taylor, C.	924
Lennox and Addington		W. J. Paull	Uriah Wilson, C.	154
Lincoln		E. A. Lancaster	E. A. Lancaster, C.	249
London		Major Beattie	Thos. Beattie, C.	1134
Middlesex, W.	D. C. Ross		D. C. Ross, L.	156
Middlesex, N.		George Elliott	A. W. Smith, L.	63
Middlesex, E.		Peter Elson	Peter Elson, C.	249
Muskoka		Wm. Wright	Wm. Wright, C.	717
Nipissing		George Gordon	George Gordon, C.	21
Norfolk	W. A. Charlton		Alex. McCall, C.	426
North'berland, W.		C. A. Mussen	J. B. McColl, L.	130
North'berland, E.		H. J. Walker	C. L. Owen, C.	196
Ontario, N.		Maj. S. Sharpe	Maj. S. Sharpe, C.	200
Ontario, S.		Wm. Smith	F. L. Fowke, L.	243
Ottawa		A. E. Fripp	H. B. McGiverin, L.	427
Ottawa		Dr. J. L. Caboth	Arthur Allard, L.	653
Oxford, N.	E. W. Nesbitt		E. W. Nesbitt, L.	124
Oxford, S.		D. Sutherland	M. S. Schell, L.	93
Parry Sound		Jas. Arthurs	Jas. Arthurs, C.	797
Perth, N.		H. Morphy, K. C.	Dr. J. P. Rankin, L.	41
Perth, S.		Dr. M. Steele	G. H. McIntyre, L.	35
Peel		Richard Blain	Richard Blain, C.	289
Prescott	E. Proulx		Edmond Proulx, L.	1457
Prince Edward		R. A. Hepburn	Morley Currie, L.	137
Peterboro, W.		J. H. Burnham	J. R. Stratton, L.	333
Peterboro, E.		J. A. Sexsmith	J. A. Sexsmith, C.	382
Renfrew, S.	T. A. Low		T. A. Low, L.	680
Renfrew, N.		G. V. White,	G. V. White, C.	599
Russell	Hon. C. Murphy		Hon. C. Murphy, L.	1146
Simcoe, S.		H. Lennox	H. Lennox, C.	1529
Simcoe, N.		J. A. Currie	J. A. Currie, C.	51
Simcoe, E.		W. H. Bennett	Manley Chew, L.	264
Stormont		Dr. A. O. Alguire	Robt. Smith, L.	350
Thunder Bay and R.R. (Oct. 12)	Jas. Conmee	J. J. Carrick	Jas. Conmee, L.	1241
Toronto, N.		Hon. Geo. Foster	Geo. E. Foster, C.	389
Toronto, C.		E. Bristol	Edmund Bristol, C.	187
Toronto, S.		A. C. Macdonnell	A. C. Macdonnell, C	1036
Toronto, E.		A. E. Kemp	Joseph Russell, I.C.	793
Toronto, W.		E. B. Osler	E. B. Osler, C.	235



R. L. BORDEN, Canada's New Premier

Victoria		Col. Sam Hughes	Sam Hughes, C.	1038
Waterloo, S.		Geo. A. Clare	Geo. A. Clare, C.	200
Waterloo, N.		W. G. Weichel	W.L.McK. King, L.	Accl.
Welland	W. M. German, accl		Wm. M. German, L.	643
Wellington, S.	Hugh Guthrie		Hugh Guthrie, L.	701
Wellington, N.		W. A. Clarke	Alex. M. Martin, L.	84
Wentworth		Gordon C. Wilson	W. O. Sealey, L.	346
York, N.		J. A. Armstrong	A. B. Aylesworth, L	306
York, C.		Capt. T. Wallace	Thos. G. Wallace, C	45
York, S.		W. F. Maclean	Wm. F. Maclean, C	Accl.

QUEBEC
Sixty-five Members

Argenteuil		G. H. Perley	G. H. Perley, C.	259
Bagot	J. E. Marcile		J. E. Marcile, L.	333
Beauce	H. S. Beland		H. S. Beland, L.	3389
Beauharnois	L. J. Papineau		L. J. Papineau, L.	29
Bellechasse		L. O. Lavalle	O. E. Talbot, L.	1361
Berthier		J. A. Barretteat	A. Ecrement, L.	265
Bonaventure	Hon. C. Marcil		Hon. C. Marcil L.	1262
Brome		G. H. Baker	Hon. S. A. Fisher, L.	404
Chambly and Vercheres		J. H. R. Rainville	Victor Geoffrion, L.	834
Champlain		P. E. Blondin, N.	P. E. Blondin, C.	93
Charlevoix		R. Forget	R. Forget, C.	209
Chateauguay	J. B. Brown		J. B. Brown, L.	305

QUEBEC—Continued

Constituency	Liberal	Conservative	Last member	Maj.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay (Sep. 25)	B. A. Scott / E. Boivin, I. Lib.	E. Levesque, N. / Jos. Girard, I	J. A. Girard, L.	296
Compton		F. Cromwell	A. B. Hunt, L.	394
Dorchester		A. Sevigny	J. A. E. Roy, L.	163
Drummond and Arthabaska	O. Brouilliard		A. Gilbert, N.	
Gaspe (Sept. 25).	Hon. R. Lemieux	Dr. L. Gauthier	Hon. R. Lemieux, L	1492
Hochelaga		L. Coderre	L. A. Rivet, L.	185
Huntingdon	J. A. Robb		J. A. Robb, L.	80
Jacques Cartier		F. D. Monk, N.	F. D. Monk, C.	973
Joliette		J. P. Guilbault	J. A. Dubeau, L.	322
Kamouraska		G. Monette, N.	E. Lapointe, L.	314
Laprairie and Napierville	R. A. Lanctot		R. A. Lanctot, L.	384
L'Assomption	P. A. Seguin		P. A. Seguin, L.	582
Labelle		H. Achin, N.	C. B. Major, L.	1327
Laval	C. A. Wilson		C. A. Wilson, L.	69
Levis	B. Bourassa		L. A. Carrier, L.	1205
L'Islet		E. Paquet	Dr. E. Paquet, C.	165
Lotbiniere	F. Fortier		E. Fortier, L.	845
Maisonneuve	A. Verville, L.-L.		A. Verville, L.	4421
Maskinonge		A. Belmarre	H. Mayrand, L.	333
Megantic	L. Pacaud		F. T. Savore, L.	430
Missisquoi	F. W. McKay		D. B. Meigs, L.	18
Montcalm	D. A. Lafortune		D. A. Lafortune, L.	176
Montmagny		O. Lesperance, N.	C. Roy, L.	153
Montmorency	G. Parent	R. Forget	G. Parent, L.	315
Montreal				
St. Mary's	M. Martin		M. Martin, L.	869
St. James	L. A. Lapointe		Honore Gervais, L.	1556
St. Lawrence	R. Bickerdike		R. Bickerdike, L.	855
St. Antoine		H. B. Ames	H. B. Ames, C.	842
St. Ann's		C. J. Doherty	Hon. C. Doherty, C	70
Nicolet		P. E. Lamarche	Dr. G. Turcotte, L.	666
Pontiac		C. R. Brabazon	G. F. Hodgins, L.	744
Portneuf	M. S. Delisle		M. S. Delisle, L.	275
Quebec Centre	M. A. Lachance		A. Lachance, L.	914
Quebec East	W. Laurier, accl.		Sir W. Laurier, L.	2214
Quebec West	W. Power		Wm. Price, C.	10
Quebec County		L. P. Pelletier	J. P. Turcotte, L.	146
Richelieu	A. Cardin		A. Lanctot, L.	1020
Richmond and Wolfe	E. W. Tobin		E. W. Tobin, L.	839
Rimouski		H. Boulay	J. A. Ross, L.	589
Rouville	R. Lemieux		Hon. L. Brodeur, L.	Accl.
St. Hyacinthe	L. J. Gauthier		A. Beauparlant, L.	557
St. Johns and Iberville	J. Demers		Jos. Demers, L.	2284
St. Maurice and Three Rivers		Dr. Normand, N.	Hon. J. Bureau, L.	1466
Shefford		J. Davidson	H. E. Allen, L.	360
Sherbrooke	F. M. McCrae		A. Worthington, C.	144
Soulanges	Sir Wilfrid Laurier		J. A. Lortie, C.	53
Stanstead	C. F. Lovell		C. E. Lovell, L.	163
Temiscouata	C. A. Gauvreau		C. A. Gauvreau, L.	665
Terrebonne		W. B. Nantell, N.	W. B. Nantell, C.	79
Two Mountains	Ethier, J. A. accl.		J. A. C. Ethier, L.	92
Vaudreuil	G. Boyer		G. Boyer, L.	756
Wright	E. B. Devlin		E. B. Devlin, L.	711
Yamaska		A. A. Mondou	J. E. O. Gladu, L.	83

NEW BRUNSWICK
Thirteen Members

St. John C. & Co.		Dr. J. W. Daniel	Hon. W. Pugsley, L.	496
St. John City	Hon. W. Pugsley		Dr. J. W. Daniel, C.	192
Carleton	F. B. Carvell		F. B. Carvell, L.	151
Charlotte		T. A. Hartt	W. F. Todd, L.	200
Victoria	P. Michaud		P. Michaud, L.	1833
York		O. S. Crocket	O. S. Crocket, C.	869
Queen's Sunbury	Col. H. McLean	L. B. Smith	Col. H. McLean, L.	52
King's Albert		G. W. Fowler	D. H. McAllister, L.	351
Westmorland	H. R. Emmerson		H. R. Emmerson, L	1385
Kent		F. T. Robidoux	O. J. LeBlanc, L.	720
Northumberland	W. S. Loggie		W. S. Loggie, L.	981
Restigouche	James Reid		James Reid, L.	133
Gloucester	O. Turgeon		O. Turgeon, L.	487

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Four Members

Prince County	J. W. Richards		J. W. Richards, L.	164
Queen's (2 mem.)		A. A. McLean	A. B. Warburton, L.	85
		D. Nicholson	L. E. Prouse, L.	145
Kings	J. J. Hughes		A. L. Fraser, C.	182

NOVA SCOTIA
Eighteen Members

Annapolis		A. L. Davidson	S. W. Pickup, L.	221
Cape Breton, South	W. F. Carroll		J. W. Madden	
Colchester		John Stanfield	John Stanfield, C.	115
Digby		C. Jameson	C. Jameson, C.	131
Inverness	A. W. Chisholm		A. W. Chisholm, L.	1544
Cumberland		E. N. Rhodes	E. N. Rhodes, C.	490
Cape Breton, North.	D. D. Mackenzie		D. D. Mackenzie, L	17
Guysborough	J. H. Sinclair		J. H. Sinclair, L.	205
Halifax (2 mem.)		R. L. Borden	R. L. Borden, C.	751
	Dr. Blackader		A. B. Crosby, C.	692
Hants		H. D. Tremaine	Dr. J. B. Black, L.	133
Pictou	E. M. Macdonald		E. M. Macdonald, L	299
Yarmouth	B. B. Law		B. B. Law, L.	839
Lunenburg		Dr. D. Stewart	J. D. Sperry, L.	267
Antogonish,	Wm. Chisholm		Wm. Chisholm, L.	20
Shelburne Queens		F. B. McCurdy	W. S. Fielding, L.	342
Kings		A. D. Foster	Sir F. W. Borden, L.	491
Richmond		J. A. Gillies	G. W. Kyte, L.	240

Great Farm Bargains

I OWN AND WILL SELL CHEAP THE FOLLOWING MANITOBA FARMS. SPLENDID FOR MARKET GARDENING OR GRAIN.

No. 4, 480 acres; five miles from St. Claude on Canadian Pacific Ry.; directly south of Portage la Prairie; one of the best districts in Manitoba; smooth land, good deep soil, very little scrub; land in same section sold recently at $40 to $50 per acre; my price only $16 per acre.

No. 2, N.W. ¼ of 2-1-4, east of first Meridian; 160 acres improved; half mile from International boundary, ten miles from Emerson, Man. Fertile, high land, well drained; rich, black soil; price $15 per acre.

No. 26, N ½ of 14-4-6, east of first Meridian; 320 acres; station at Marchand or Dufrost; Government drainage has reclaimed this land which has an unusually deep, rich, black soil; bumper crops can be produced on this land and my price of $10 per acre is a snap for someone.

No. 33, N.W. ¼ of 36-4-6 east; 160 acres, same township as No. 26; all old lake bottom which has been drained, leaving rich, alluvial, productive soil, price $12 per acre.

No. 3, S.E. ¼ of 19-1-6 east of 1st; 160 acres, improved, 1½ miles from Canadian Northern Ry.; six miles from Stuartburn on Roseau River; near the Red River Valley famous market garden district; ten to fifteen acres broken; house on the property; price $12 per acre.

No. 164, S ½ of 30-22-15, West of 1st Meridian; 320 acres; unimproved; only two miles from Laurier, Manitoba, on Canadian Northern Railway; a pretty town only about ten miles from Riding Mountain; splendid neighborhood, mostly English settlers, good schools and churches; plenty of seasonable rain; soil dark, heavy loam, 12 inches deep with clay sub; large Government ditch east to west on north side of tract; small ditch on road allowance to south; price $16 per acre.

No. 165, N.W. ¼ of 18-22-15, west of 1st Meridian; 160 acres; unimproved; within one mile of Laurier, Manitoba; soil dark heavy loam averaging 12 inches deep on clay sub:- small stream through tract affording excellent drainage; small Government ditch half mile of land; mostly open land; price $16 per acre.

DR. RALPH, 650 Somerset Bldg.

WINNIPEG, MAN. - - - CANADA

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The Farmer's Cash Register

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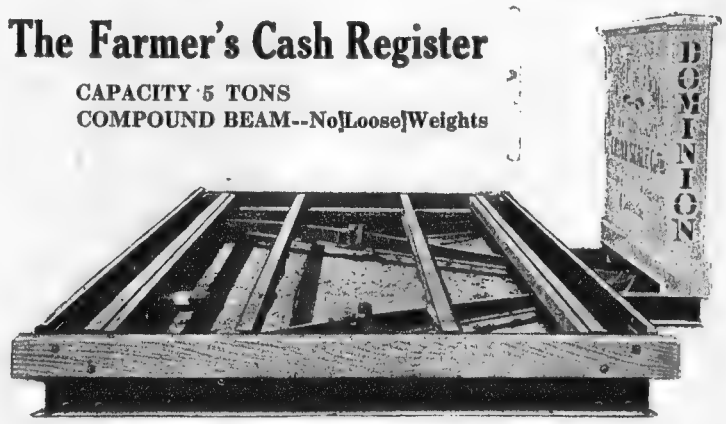

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Election Opinions

WINNIPEG TELEGRAM

The Telegram said in part:—"Canada has vindicated her position, her common sense, and her imperial spirit. The country has suffered from misgovernment, and it has sent the chief authors of maladministration back to the obscurity from which they should never have emerged. To cover its maladministration of our affairs, this government introduced an unpatriotic policy which had a false appearance of benefitting the people, and endeavored to use it to deceive them. The Canadian people have unmistakably declared that they desire statesmen of honesty, integrity and capacity to be their leaders, not quack doctors, fortune tellers or thimble riggers.

This is not a victory for a particular political party. It is a victory for Canadians in the character of their citizenship and a victory for Canada in her future destiny.

Reciprocity is dead. Save for men elected for some individual excellence or local considerations, or those returned from constituencies in which reciprocity was not an issue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns to Parliament with no support at all. They have had their referendum on reciprocity. And now they have the result.

These imposters in statesmanship have been bragging for years that Canada is a nation, and that they have made it such. They have forgotten that Canada really is a nation and must so be treated. We have shown, not the politicians only who planned our undoing, but the empire, the United States and the world, that Canada is a nation, and that the flag she chooses is the Union Jack of Empire."

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

The Winnipeg Free Press says in part:

"This is a country where majorities rule. The majority may be right or wrong; it may be influenced in reaching its decision by arguments that are not sound or by means that are not admirable; nevertheless, when a clear decision is rendered, sensible people submit to it, philosophically, even though they may disagree with it.

"A straight, clear issue was put up to the Canadian people in the elections settled yesterday. They were asked to say whether they desired reciprocity in natural products with the United States. They have decided by a substantial majority that they do not. Incidental to this decision, the Liberal government, headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been defeated.

"Liberals should accept the situation with good nature. They have been in power for more than fifteen years—a very long period. The time has come for them to go into opposition, where it will still be possible for them to render the state valuable service.

"The reins of power and the responsibilities of office have passed, by the judgment of the people, to the Conservatives. The issue, being thus settled for a term of years, Canadians of all parties will extend to R. L. Borden their best wishes that he may be successful in giving Canada a creditable and efficient administration.

TORONTO GLOBE

The Toronto Globe of September 22 said: "The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes out of power on a great issue. Believing as it did that the offer of the United States to exchange natural products with Canada on a duty free basis would prove advantageous to both countries, the government risked its life on the issue of reciprocity and lost it. The people of Ontario do not like their neighbors to the south. That is emphatically the lesson of yesterday's election. Liberals in tens of thousands must have joined with Conservatives in city and country to show their objection to having any 'truck or trade with the Yankees.'

"The other provinces of the Dominion, taken together, gave a majority for Laurier and larger markets, but, by an overwhelming vote Ontario has declared that she will have nothing to do with reciprocity. The campaign orators of the Conservative party builded better than they knew when, during the last two weeks of the campaign, they appealed to the people of this province to save Canada from the Americans. They created a wave of feeling that was not observable on the surface, but that nevertheless swept the voters from their political moorings in vast numbers.

The Anti-American Sentiment

"That the wave of anti-American sentiment will speedily subside is entirely probable. It mounted too high to last. But the drift will remain, and until Ontario becomes less powerful relatively in the councils of the nation than she will be in the opening period of the Borden administration, there will be no hope of better trade relations with the people of the United States. The tariff wall will remain. The more ardent high protectionists may even seek to raise it still higher. If that is to be the policy of the victors, the reign of Mr. Borden will not be long unchallenged."

Still Against High Protection

The Globe still stands against high protection. It believes that reciprocity in natural products would be to the advantage of Canada. It believes that some day Ontario will feel sufficiently loyal to trade with the people of the United States, without fearing that trade will be followed by political union. It will continue to preach the doctrine of international good-will, in the confident hope that as Canada grows in proportion and in material resources she will grow also in her outlook upon world politics.

"It is a matter of very great regret," the Globe says, "that so many of the leaders of the Liberal party should be among the defeated. It will be some time before Mr. Borden can gather around him heads for his various departments who will measure up to them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has amid the wreck the very great satisfaction of knowing that, despite the most desperate efforts of the Bourassa-Borden commission, his own province stood true to the statesman who, in defeat as in victory, is still the greatest Canadian."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

NEW YORK WORLD

"Popular stupidity has rarely won a more decisive victory than it gained in Canada yesterday, when reciprocity was defeated at the polls. The credit for the result must be variously apportioned. Part belongs to the manufacturing interests, which are as highly protected in Canada as they are in the United States. Part belongs to the Canadian Pacific railroad, which is more concerned about its own dividends than about the welfare of the Canadian people. Part of it belongs to the United Empire loyalists, part to the super-patriotic Canadian element, which feverishly feared that reciprocity might lead to annexation, and part to the American protected interests, which bitterly resisted reciprocity here in congress and helped to defeat reciprocity."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

"Canadian voters have evidently been governed more by prejudice than by reason in rejecting a friendly trade agreement by which Canada and the United States would undoubtedly have profited. Though Canada has temporarily refused to sanction a compact intended to expand American-Canadian commerce, the United States will not alter its attitude of friendliness or cease to hope that another agreement aiming at the same results as the Taft-Laurier compact will some day be approved by both nations."

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

"For more than 40 years the ablest of Canadian statesmen have urged reciprocity upon the United States. A few months ago, for reasons of his own, Mr. Taft took them at their word. Under his influence and with the active assistance of the Democrats in congress, the measure, so far as we are concerned, was carried. Now Canadians, heeding alarms of imperialism, terror of annexation and frantic appeals of interested classes to "patriotism," have rejected our advices and pinned their faith to Toryism, empire, non-intercourse and privilege. We have learned something and Canadians will learn something later on."

ADVANCING YEARS

"Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day."
—2 Cor. IV. 16.

You shun me, seemingly afraid
That I, perchance, may chill your heart,
And all your springs of life congeal
That from this fountain have their start.
But stay a while, you may delight
In these brief madrigals of night.

The poet sings of youth and morn,
And childish glee inspires their verse;
Old age apparently they scorn,
Not seldom meeting with their curse.
I grant you, youth and glee unite,
But sure! there's majesty in night?

A sight sublimer far than day
The evening shade so oft proclaims,
That never ending bright array
Which He Who made calls by their names.
Thus, what in one respect we lose,
We gain; how hard it is to choose!

Each decade doth convince our frame
Of something lost; some sense grown dim.
The outward man, it doth decay;
The inward man, oh, thanks to Him!
Grows livelier as the years advance,
Though bodies numbed, still spirits dance.

F. T. BRAMSTON.

Wootton Wawen.

Note.—Rev. F. T. Bramston is one of the many vicars of English Parish churches who are enthusiastic over the idea of the English-Canadian Harvest Thanksgiving.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

SHIPPING VEGETABLES

F. W. R., Esterhazy, Sask.—Would it pay to ship vegetables to Winnipeg in less than carlots? Say 50 bags of potatoes, 10 of carrots, five of onions, a few bags of beet, swede turnips and cabbages, probably 125 bags in all?

Ans.—The freight on potatoes from Esterhazy to Winnipeg in less than car lots is 40 cents per 100 pounds, and on the other vegetables mentioned 52 cents per 100 pounds in shipped boxes or 77 cents in bags. Potatoes are now worth about 50 cents a bushel, carrots 40 cents, beets 50 cents, turnips 30 cents, onions 1¼ cents a pound and cabbage $10 a ton. It will be seen that except in the case of potatoes and onions, practically the whole value of the vegetables mentioned would be absorbed by the freight charges, and there would not be much left by the grower on those. Dominion Produce Co., or Laing Bros., of Winnipeg, buy or dispose of all kinds of vegetables.

FROZEN FLAX NOT GOOD FEED

F. S.—Would frozen flax be good for feeding purposes? It is out in head and the flax seed is all soft and will never come to anything, only dry up. It has a good deal of leaf on stalk. Would it be better than feeding wild hay that is just cut?

Ans.—Flax straw is not good feed, as the fibre which it contains cannot be digested and forms balls in the stomach of cattle or horses, which does them more harm than the feed which it contains does good. If the flax cannot be threshed the best use you can make of it is for bedding.

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One Week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ALL OF SECTION 33-4-13: ALSO some other fine quarters nearby. Land is located twelve miles south of Halbrite, Sask., and close to the new station of Goodwater. No better wheat land anywhere. For price and terms, address, C. B. Vail, Muscatine, Ia. 8-4

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—SECTION WITH 200 ACRES NEW breaking, broken with gasoline engine, 2½ miles from market. All open prairie. Price only $18.00 for quick sale. E. Conner, Fleming, Sask. 8-2

FOR RENT OR SALE—½ SECTION IMPROVED land, 3 miles from town; comfortable buildings. Wm. C. Fletcher, Kisbey, Sask. 6—6

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives Eight dollars each; October delivery. Also three pens of Rhode Island Reds hens for sale cheap.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

HONEY FOR SALE—WHY NOT BUY THIS delicious and healthful food from the man who keeps the bees? Co-operate in your G. G. branch or with neighbors and save freight. Write R. Brewster, Apiarist, Dominion City, Man. 8-6

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Percee, $2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-6

MOTOR CYCLE—SECOND HAND, PERfect condition. Box "A," Plumas, Manitoba.

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang. —Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-tf

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED — WE ARE ALWAYS ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co., 234-236-238 King St. Phones, Garry 4586 and Garry 2011.

FOR SALE— GOOD POTATOES BY CAR LOAD. Apply to John H. Wright, Wellwood P.O., Man. 6—6

POULTRY AND EGGS

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary. 5—tf

YOUNG BARRED ROCK HENS. GOOD layers. $1 each, $10 per dozen. Bernard Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 6—6

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, $1.25 each.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE—for work in your locality. Will guarantee $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, GOOD MEN ONLY—to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of $4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs $1.50 per setting, $6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbrooke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATtle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale. 1—13

FOR TALE—PURE BRED LEICESTER RAMS, $25 each; Grade Leicester Rams, $20 each. C. Oakes, Carlye, Sask. 9-3

WANTED TO BUY ONE CAR OF COLTS. A. Liliedahl, Usona, Alta. 9-2

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDer Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM, BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Fresian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLADstone, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

KEEP IT HANDY

You can never tell when a horse is going to develop a Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone or a lameness. Yet it is bound to happen sooner or later. And you can't afford to keep him in the barn. Keep a bottle of

Kendall's Spavin Cure

handy at all times. Mr. Briem, of Icelandic River, Man., writes: "I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and find it safe and sure."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. $1. per bottle—6 bottles for $5. "Treatise on the Horse"—free—or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

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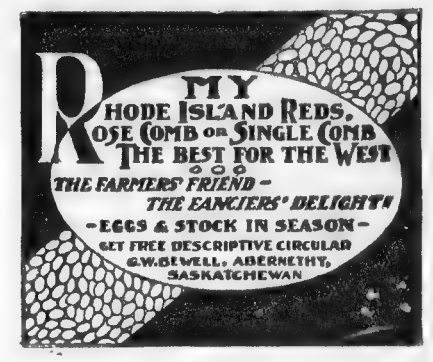

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW — Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW — Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

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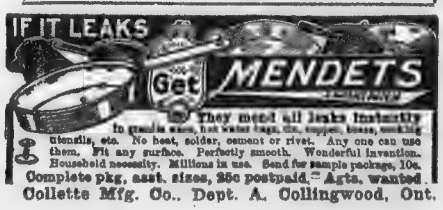

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, $1.30, postpaid.

ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
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PROCEEDINGS IN THE MATTER OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK

The regulations governing shipments of live stock which were published in the September issue of the Nor'-West Farmer came up for hearing at Calgary on September 8, at which place E. J. Fream, speaking on behalf of the United Farmers' association, and James Bower, speaking on behalf of the Red Deer Co-operative association, voiced the approval of these organizations, both as to the necessity for such regulations as had been submitted, and their adaptability to conditions existing in Alberta.

At Edmonton they were formally introduced by L. W. Clary, deputy attorney-general for Alberta, and spoken to by W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner.

H. C. McMullen replied on behalf of the C.P.R. to Mr. Stevens' arguments. The court adjourned for lunch before Mr. McMullen had completed his objections. At the opening of the afternoon session the representatives of the G.T.P. and the C.N.R. gave formal notice that they would not be bound by Mr. McMullen's statements and they asked that further proceedings be suspended until they had an opportunity to submit a written report. This was objected to by Mr. Clary and Mr. Stevens, but it was finally arranged that the G.T.P. and the C.N.R. companies should file their defence within 30 days, and that Mr. Stevens should file a reply to this defence within 15 days thereafter, after which time such evidence as it was necessary to submit should be taken before a commissioner. Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., was selected as the commissioner for that purpose.

WHO WILL HELP US?

The U.F.A. is trying to assist the live stock commissioner in securing the approval of a set of regulations dealing with the shipment of live stock. Evidence was taken at Calgary and at Edmonton bearing on this case and the railway officials answered at the latter point. It was then decided upon that the companies should have thirty days in which to file objections and that a further thirty days should then be allowed the petitioners for the purpose of answering the objections.

One of the most important questions which we have to take up and submit information upon is that of a proper weight for a single deck load of hogs. The railway officials claim that more stock can be put into a box car than into a stock car, because of the difference in size, and that to require a company to supply a box car and only get a minimum weight of 16,000 pounds when it might collect 20,000 for a stock car would be unfair to the company. In actual shipping experience, on account of the inability to get enough air into a box car, it is known that such an argument would be futile.

What is wanted in this connection is reliable evidence that the charge already made for single deck car loads of hogs shipped in stock cars is already too high and that there could be no injustice in a 16,000 minimum in a box car used for shipping live stock because the animals could not be crowded in as closely as they can in a stock car. No doubt many of the readers of this will have had actual experience in shipping live stock, and I am appealing to them to assist us in the work we are undertaking by asking them to kindly forward me at as early a date as possible any information they may have in their possession which will show the actual weight of the consignments of their single deck loads of stock. We would like to have as full information as possible, but if any reader thinks he can be of assistance, kindly write the undersigned and fuller information as to what is required will be forwarded by mail.

E. J. FREAM.

WHAT IS INSURANCE?

When is a man insured? Is it after the hail season is over and there is no further fear of damage, or is it when he pays his premium? This is a question which more than one man in the province of Alberta is asking this year.

If we look at the records of fire insurance companies, we find that as soon as the premium is paid and the interim receipt issued by the agent the property is insured, and except where it could be shown that fraud existed in the event of fire, even before the papers reach the head office of the insurance company, the insured would find that he is fully protected and the loss would be paid.

But is that the way with hail insurance, as conducted by the treasury department of the province of Alberta? Most assuredly it is not. The government has undertaken to insure the farmers for indemnity against hail, but instead of following straight business rules, as would be anticipated by business men, rules and regulations have been made to fit the case as far as the government is concerned, and the farmer can never tell where he is at. It is right that this kind of business should be controlled as a public utility and those who will deny this are few and far between, but it is equally right that when protection is sought and apparently given, the insured should know just what he can expect

The plan of hail insurance in force in Alberta is that the government appoints agents to receive applications. These agents are generally the secretaries of school districts, councillors of local improvement districts, postmasters and others who can be easily reached. The rate of premium is 15 cents per acre for a $4.00 indemnity, plus a commission of 50 cents on each application, which must be paid to the agent, and out of which he has to pay postage, commission on money orders or other incidental expenses. Contrary to general procedure in insuring, however, the receipt of the application by the authorized agent of the government does not constitute an agreement, and the power of the agent ends when he receives the application and transmits same to the deputy provincial treasurer. The policy does not come into force until after the receipt of the application in Edmonton and the return of a copy of the application to the farmer seeking protection. On receipt of this copy, the farmer has always been under the impression that from then till the close of the season he could safely consider himself insured, and the majority of them have apparently governed themselves accordingly. But events have transpired in this year, 1911, which bring up another question. That is, can a farmer ever consider that he is insured? Facts which have been given to the central office lately would tend to show that he can never know what he is going to expect next.

It would appear that in more than one district in Alberta many of the farmers have had their premiums returned to them with the remark that their crops had been hailed upon previous to the payment of the premium and apparently no chance is given to these farmers to bring evidence that statements to this effect are incorrect. A list of farmers who had their premiums returned to them after same had been in the hands of the government for two months, has been sent to this office, and these farmers lived in false security during these two months. Another instance is given of where a farmer received word that his application had been accepted but after the hail season was over the papers were returned; but for some reason, probably an oversight, the premium was not returned to the farmer. The complaint which seems to have come to the surface lately is one of heads I win, tails you lose, as far as the government is concerned, and if there is any deficit it can be taken for granted that it will not arise from paying losses but rather from payment of salaries to over zealous officials, not to put the matter any stronger.

It is true that under the Hail Insurance Act the government refuses to accept insurance on crops which have been hailed upon prior to the receipt of the application, but surely when an applicant is signing the papers and paying the premium is the time to make objections, not after the money has been in the treasury department for two months. It would appear that on June 22 last a few hailstones fell in certain districts, but not enough to cause any damage; in fact, it is hardly likely that the grain would be far enough advanced to result in much damage at that time of the year anyway, and on this pretext, without asking for any statement to the contrary from the farmers, the applications have been returned and the insurance refused, in some cases the money paid for premiums being returned also, but in other cases (where no hail had fallen to do damage) the premium was retained. To say the least, the feeling prevailing in the districts affected is a very strong one and the remarks being made are very much to the point, as the farmers naturally feel that they have been played with and that the treatment meted out to them has not been in accord with the spirit of fair play.

The situation resolves itself, after a brief survey of the statements made, into the question of whether the hail insurance business is being run on a business basis, whether it is for the protection of the farmers, and whether a square deal is being given all round when the losses ensue.

The answer would seem to be that if any company tried to run a business on a par with the departmental hail insurance system, it would be in the hands of a receiver before the season was over, that the business is not being run for the benefit of the farmers and that a square deal is not being given to them, and that there is great need for a radical change at a very early date. Something must be done to remedy matters, and it must be done quickly. Under the system now in force it would appear that the first move which should be made is to have the whole insurance department placed in the control of a good, capable and responsible commissioner who would be responsible for the proper running of it, and that it should be handled upon a proper and business-like basis, just as any other insurance business is handled. If this is accomplished, then there might be a possibility of going further at a later date, but with the system now in force and the chances for complaint, such as have been outlined here, the outlook for the future is not a very promising one.

What will the answer be? Any suggestions or further records of a lack of a square deal will be very acceptable.

E.J.F.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Cornucopia Union is in favor of the plan of rural municipalities as adopted in Saskatchewan, with municipalities of sixteen townships and the taxation of land values.

D. C. MILLER, Sec'y.
Leo, Alta.

All members were present at the last meeting of Eight Mile Lake Union, when it was decided to purchase a barrel of oil for the use of the members. A committee of three was appointed to borrow money for the union, in the name of the union, and this same committee was empowered to purchase twenty thousand feet of lumber for the use of the members.

GREGORY A. FATH, Sec'y.
Champion, Alta.

Rose View Union is in favor of the petition for Direct Legislation, as set forth in Circular No. 8. In the matter of shipping grain by farmers residing a long distance from the railway, all the neighbors lend a hand to the man loading the car, thus helping each other. The general plan of dividing crops when they have been put in on shares is one-third to the owner, he paying his share of the threshing bill.

L. B. HART, Sec'y.
Carbon, Alta.

Waverley Union has adopted the plan of meeting every fortnight. At our last meeting a resolution was passed endorsing the subject matter presented for the Direct Legislation petition. Our efforts towards co-operative buying are progressing slowly. We are in a new district and it takes time to work out these details.

JAMES P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.
Paradise Valley, Alta.

Coronation Union is steadily growing and so well are the buttons being received that we have just ordered another supply. We heartily endorse the proposal for Direct Legislation, as contained in Circular No. 8. There are no cattle buyers in this district at present, so the prices asked for cannot be given. Castor is our nearest railroad point at the present time, the prices prevailing there for farm produce are those governing us also. We are in favor of a change in the constitution regulating the transferring of members. In the matter of water, as brought up by Streamstown Union, we would recommend that under the circumstances described it would be better to pray for rain.

W. E. FAIRBAIRN, Sec'y.
Sounding Creek, Alta.

The last meeting of Brunetta Union was well attended, with President Nagle in the chair. The resolution of Sweet Valley Union regarding transferring members was adopted. Quite a discussion was held regarding who should be eligible for membership, resulting in a decision that farmers only should be admitted. A debate was then held on reciprocity, with long discussions on both sides. Mr. S. King gave an able address in opposition to the question, endeavoring to bring out the point that the present agreement was not reciprocity. President Nagle gave a good address in favor of the question. The general feeling is for reciprocity.

Brunetta, Alta. W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

New Lindsay Union is steadily growing, and the membership roll now totals 20 paid up members. Everyone is busy at present cutting grain, although we do not expect an extra big yield, as the later grain has been nipped by the frost.

ARTHUR CHILTON, Sec'y.
New Lindsay, Alta.

Eight Mile Lake Union is meeting regularly and most of the members are in attendance at every meeting. Our membership list is now 38, and more will be added soon. Harvesting is in full swing and for that reason our dates of meetings have been changed in order to give as much time as possible in the fields.

GREGORY A. FATH, Sec'y.
Champion, Alta.

Sunny Glen Union is keeping right to the front in taking up the questions of interest to the U. F. A., and at the last meeting, besides the regular routine business, two resolutions were adopted, as follows:

"We pledge ourselves to support any independent candidate for the representation of the Macleod constituency in the Dominion Parliament, if said candidate will pledge himself in favor of the farmers' platform as laid down by the Ottawa delegation."

"Resolved, that the government inaugurate a compulsory hail insurance system under which all crops sowed shall be insured from damage by hail for one dollar per acre for partial damage up to ten dollars per acre for total loss; the councillor for each township to be the appraiser and said appraiser to receive reasonable compensation for time employed on said services; any crops damaged by hail to be reported within three days from the time of damage, the funds for said insurance to be raised by a tax on all taxable lands in the province."

G. P. ROWE, Sec'y.
Reid Hill, Alta.

The Deserter's Fate

Continued from Page 8

aunt. That lady was inclined to be provoked at times with Hester because she had not married a rich man, so she was not very sympathetic. "If you had married Peter Hughes, you could afford to have nervous prostration, or anything else," was her cool answer. "As it is I don't know what you will do unless you look up your country relatives and visit them."

Hester grasped at the suggestion, for she had very little money at her command. Mrs. Daniels' advice had always been to "dress well and marry well," and her niece had obediently followed her instructions, only she could not bring herself to encourage some of the men her aunt approved of. Something inside her rose up instinctively at the thought of selling herself to a man whose only qualification lay in the fact that he had plenty of money. Within a week she had written to Emily asking if it "would be convenient to have her for a guest," and had received a warm and urgent invitation to come immediately. Hester's conscience reproached her for listening so long to the counsel of her selfish aunt, and she went out to buy some little gifts for the children, hoping in that way to make some amends for her conduct.

"Miss Blakesley?" said a voice at her elbow as she stood gazing about on the unfamiliar faces at the station. "You have forgotten me, of course, but I am related to you just the same."

"Is it possible that this is Ralph?" gasped Hester looking at the manly young fellow at her side. "Little Ralph?"

"Not quite," laughed the young man. "I am Mark Asbury and last June I married Emily. Doesn't that make us related?" He stood there looking so handsome and graceful that Hester could hardly believe that he was her lover, or at least wanted to be her lover, ten years before. "Emily is entertaining her club this afternoon, so I had to come alone. Ralph is in college, you know, and so are Grace and Edgar."

Chatting easily he led her to a waiting automobile and assisted her in, tucking the robes about her comfortably. It was in the fall and the roads were hard and white and dry, and the machine flew like a bird over the distance between town and the old home. But Hester would never have known the old home, for new buildings, fences, porches and improvements everywhere had transformed the shabby place. Hester said nothing until she was folded in her sister's arms, and then her questions broke loose.

"Yes, we have improved the old place," said the pretty mistress of the house. "I told you something of our plans when we paid you your share, you know." Hester had not the faintest idea what the plans had been, but now she saw them worked out in beautiful reality. "Shortly after you left we bought some good cows and began making first-class butter for market. Everybody helped and we soon had a reputation. We are not doing that now, for the children are in college—that is all but Rob, who is on his own farm. Yes, we have enlarged our borders a little," she went on modestly answering question after question. "We have been happy and are doing right well."

"And a great deal of the credit is due to Emily, Hester," said Mr. Asbury, finally breaking in. "She is trying to give you the impression that most of the land belongs to me, but she did very well handicapped as she was. Maybe I did bring a few more acres to the partnership, but she did more than I did, all things considered. But, girls, you must remember that the club ladies will be gathering in fifteen minutes, and you will not be ready to receive them. Hester, I'll carry your suitcase upstairs and you must be ready to meet our friends."

As in a dream Hester saw the modern bathroom and felt the heat from a steam radiator making the whole house like summer. The dainty, airy room, the space, the light, the comfort all made a profound impression upon her, for she was used to the cramped city flat, but she scarcely said a word. Emily flitted up in a few minutes with a dainty lunch, urging her to eat and dress quickly, and then they went down to meet the ladies Hester had gone to school with, as well as some newcomers into the neighborhood. There was a bright little program followed by a social hour, but during the whole afternoon Hester sat thinking over her sister's life and her own. Emily, flushed and happy, secure in the love of a manly husband, looked the picture of health and she welcomed the guests with a pretty dignity very becoming to her. Later she read a paper that showed thought and research, and Hester was forced to see that though she had stopped going to school at a very early age she had not been idle since.

"How long do you expect to be in the country, Miss Blakesley?" asked a guest politely.

"Perhaps six or eight weeks," said Hester. "My position is open to me that long, and I expect to be completely recovered."

"Well, I hope you will enjoy every minute of the time," said the lady. "City people usually find the country very dull in winter, but we like it."

"Thank you, I think I will not get lonely for the city," said Hester. Then to herself she said as the guest joined another group, and the talk ran along briskly upon school, children, housekeeping and topics foreign to Hester, "I suppose I have no right to rail at fate. I deserted my post of duty and this is my punishment. O, well, life is disappointing at best, so I'll have to make the best of it." But just then she caught sight of pretty Emily in the dining-room beyond serving the dainty refreshments her own hands had prepared, and she knew that life was only a disappointment to those who closed their eyes to duty and received the due reward of the deserter.

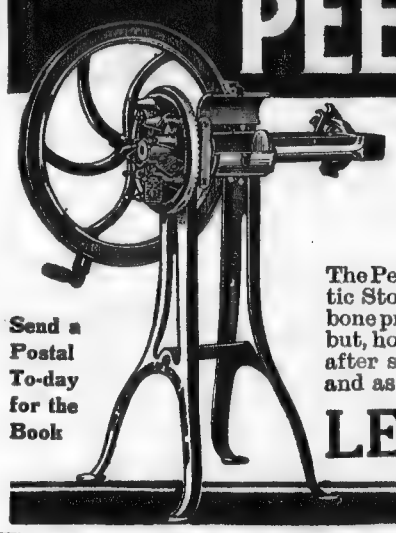
Protection---Destroyer of Life

Continued from Page 7

of the collapse of the roof of a building and the crushing out of the lives of two workmen. The responsibility, however, should be carried back one step further. Without the protection of the tariff, which in the case of cement is 51 per cent. of the value, no merger could be formed so as to absolutely control the market and force consumers to pay high prices and use inferior products. Mergers might be formed which would bring about economy of production and distribution, which might be a good thing for both producers and consumers, but if they were required to compete with the producers in other countries they would not only be compelled to sell their products at fair prices but would be compelled also to supply an article of good quality. As the prospectus of the Canada Cement Co. stated, "cement is a product which, owing to its weight, will not stand much expenditure in the shape of freight," and if Canadian manufacturers of cement cannot produce it in the midst of the market at the same cost as their rivals in England can sell it here after paying transportation charges, it would be good policy to conserve our natural resources until such time as they can be worked profitably without the necessity for practising extortion and compelling builders to use cement of poor quality, thereby destroying human life.

The Germans are under no illusions concerning their sacred tariff. They understand that it is added to the cost of commodities and that the consumer must pay it. In recognition of this plain economic fact and with the purpose of reducing the high cost of living the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Guild have petitioned the imperial government to cut the duties on grain, fodder, etc., in half for the relief of the people. Of course this will enrage the great German landlords and they will rend the heavens with their protests. But it seems probable that the German government will yield something to the popular demand. Socialism is thriving marvelously on the economic conditions which the high tariff has bred, and the emperor is not blind to the fact. To save himself he may feel it necessary to sacrifice the landlords.—Johnstown Democrat.

PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER



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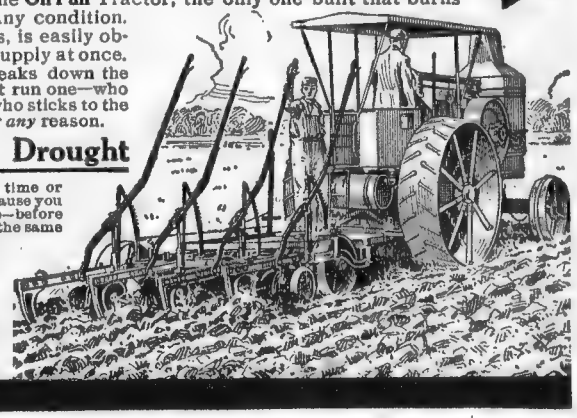

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Here is what one thresher says of our thresher's account book:

"I have used one of your books for two years and am well pleased with it, and commence to think they are the one thing necessary for a thresher, as if he uses it as he should, he knows just where he stands every night. I must say I am greatly pleased with it, and if I could not get one now would feel somewhat at sea in regard to keeping books."—E. H. Lowes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Any thresher can get one of these books for $1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Silver Pine Healing Oil Healed a Barb-Wire Cut without leaving a scratch

Mrs. Kate McCrane, of Mowbray, Man., writes:

"Please send me a bottle of your Silver Pine Healing Oil. I had a colt cut last winter with barb wire—I used half a bottle and it healed up and didn't leave a scratch. Now I have another colt that has got cut that I calculate to heal with what is left, but I would like to have you send me another bottle if I should happen to need it, for I think I could not get on without it."

For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Healing Oil is a quick, safe and wonderful healer. Keep a bottle on hand for times of need In 25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles, at your dealer's or from the International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.

SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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Who Owns Your Land?

We are frequently asked for information regarding rights of railways versbs property owners, in the location of new lines. We give below some clauses of the act which may throw some light on the matter. The section preceding these quotations provides that companies shall prepare maps showing the exact location of the proposed line and deposit same with the minister of railways and secure his approval thereto.

"158. Upon compliance with the provisions of the last preceding section, the company shall make a plan, profile and book of reference of the railway.

"2. The plan shall show:—

(a) The right of way, with lengths of sections in miles;
(b) the names of terminal points;
(c) the station grounds;
(d) the property lines and owner's names;
(e) the areas and length and width of lands proposed to be taken, in figures stating every change of width;
(f) the bearings; and
(g) all open drains, watercourses, highways and railways proposed to be crossed or affected.

"3. The profile shall show the grades, curves, highways and railway crossings, open drains and watercourses.

"4. The book of reference shall describe the portion of land proposed to be taken in each lot to be traversed, giving numbers of the lots, and the area, length and width of the portion of each lot proposed to be taken, and names of owners and occupiers so far as they can be ascertained.

"160. The plan, profile and book of reference, when so sanctioned, shall be deposited with the board of railway commissioners, and each plan shall be numbered consecutively in order of deposit.

"191. After the expiration of ten days from the deposit of the plan, profile and book of reference in the office of the registrar of deeds, and after notice thereof has been given in at least one newspaper, if any published, in each of the districts and counties through which the railway is intended to pass, application may be made to the owners of the lands, or to persons empowered to convey lands, or interested in lands, which may be taken, or which suffer damage from the taking of materials, or the exercise of any of the powers granted for the railway; and, thereupon, such agreements and contracts as seem expedient to both parties may be made with such persons, touching the said lands or the compensation to be paid for the same or for the damages, or as to the mode in which such compensation shall be ascertained.

"2. In case of disagreement between the parties, or any of them, all questions which arise between them shall be settled as hereinafter provided, 3 E, VII., c. 58, s. 152.

"192. The deposit of a plan, profile and book of reference and the notice of such deposit, shall be deemed a general notice to all parties of the lands which will be required for the railway and works.

"2. The date of such deposit shall be the date with reference to which such compensation or damages shall be ascertained. 3 E. VII., c. 58, s. 153.

"193. The notice served upon the party shall contain,—

(a) a description of the lands to be taken or of the powers intended to be exercised with regard to any lands therein described; and
(b) a declaration of readiness to pay a certain sum or rent, as the case may be, as compensation for such lands or for such damages. 3 E. VII., c. 58, s. 154.

"196. If within ten days after the service of such notice or within one month after the first publication thereof, the opposite party does not give notice to the company that he accepts the sum offered by it, the judge shall, on the application of the company appoint a person to be sole arbitrator for determining the compensation to be paid as aforesaid: Provided that the judge shall, at the request of either party on such application, appoint three arbitrators to determine such compensation, one of whom may be named by each party on such application.

"2. Six days' notice of such application shall be given by the company to the opposite party.

"3. If the opposite party is absent from the district or county in which the lands lie, or is unknown service of such, six days' notice may be made by advertisement in the last preceding section authorized: Provided that the judge may dispense with, or shorten the time or times for, the publication of the notice in any such case in which he deems it proper. 3 E. VII., c. 58, s. 159; 6 E. VII., c. 42, s. 10."

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Ingleford is after a loading platform. They will get it; something else will follow!

Avonhurst is looking after a siding at Edgely. That's right, wake up, men, and look after your business. We want a long list of new members from each point. Get us lots of members. Meet regularly. Let us know what you want and watch the dust.

Rozilee is going ahead. B. N. Butler send us fees for convention reports and two new members. He will doubtless make it 20 shortly.

H. Bate, Belle Plaine's secretary sends us $7 membership fees and $5 for our coronation fund. We were pleased to receive this evidence of the patriotic spirit. Many others should do it.

S. Elliwood, Chaplin, sends us $9.50 from the newly formed local association named Valgenes and says there is more to come; also sends for membership cards. Good for Valgenes. Read the back of those cards.

C. E. P. Brooks, of Birchhills association, sends us $6.25 membership fees and convention reports.

Fred Clark, of Leeville, writes for information re a local association for that point. Come on Leeville. Join hands. Get into the Farmers' organization of farmers, for farmers, people, king and country.

John T. Forster writes of a change in secretaries at Kempton; S. Nowell has resigned and is going with city folks to dwell.

Coburg association is booming for members and casting admiring glances at the Newberry cup.

Newberry, Redlake, Cataraqua, Blue Hills, Briercrest, Pioneer, Belbee, Marquis and Belle Plaine all have a runner's chance of winning this magnificent cup if they get after it once.

We are busy trying to arrange plans for either district or country conventions this fall, as an experiment, and to secure practical information and experience as to the utility and advisability of permanent organization along those lines.

Airlee held a grand rally on September 9, had a big turnout, although harvest was on.

They expect to see every member out on the 7th of October at half past seven. Herbert Sheppard, the lively secretary, is after new members and will doubtless see they all wear our buttons.

W. B. Empy, Kisbey, writes thanking us for securing the consent of the C. P. R. to the erection of a flour warehouse adjoining their elevator.

When there is a farmers' elevator at every shipping point and a warehouse in connection, with all the beneficent results of extended co-operation, thus hitching our farmers together in commercial relationship, all Saskatchewan farmers may sing an anthem of thanksgiving; but we are only at the A, B, C of things as yet.

CHANGING OPINIONS

"Nothing so absolutely stands in the way of all progress as pride of opinion; while nothing is so foolish and baseless."

"I will utter what I believe today, if it contradict all I said yesterday."

He that never changes his opinion never corrects his mistakes, and will never be wiser on the morrow than he is today.

"I do not regret having braved public opinion when I knew it was wrong, and was sure it would be merciless."

"No liberal man would impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion."

It is common in men to err, but it is only a fool that perseveres in his error; a wise man alters his opinion, a fool never."

"Those who never retract their opinion love themselves more than they do the truth."

"The opinions of men who think are always growing and changing, like living children."

"An obstinate man does not hold opinions—they hold him . . ."

THINKERS

"Thoughts are but dreams till their effects be tried."

"The rich are too indolent, the poor too weak, to bear the insurpportable fatigue of thinking."

"Secret study, silent thought, is after all the mightiest agent in human affairs."

"Some people study all their life and at their death they have learned everything except to think."

"The men of action are, after all, only the unconscious instruments of the men of thought."

"A thinking man is the worst enemy the prince of darkness can have; every time such a one announces himself, I doubt not there runs a shudder through the Nether Empire; and new emissaries are trained with new tactics to, if possible, entrap and hoodwink and handcuff him."

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS

"The ultimate result of reciprocity would be an increase in land values.

"Until we make a radical change in our system of taxation, the land owners are sure to get the lion's share of any prosperity that is going."—F. J. Dixon, Guide, Sept. 20.

* * * *

Well, is that wicked?

If workers really want the land, will they not take it while it is being given away? We have been for years, and are still, giving land away. If they take this free land, as many have done, and are doing, and go and live on it, doing the pioneer work, is it wicked for these workers to get the lion's share of the proceeds from their lands? But is it true that these working land owners can get the lion's share of any prosperity going? Is it true? Are they sure to get it? Has our friend got a right base for his argument?

QUOTATIONS FROM MR. BOWER, IN GUIDE SEPTEMBER 20

"The government acceded to our demand."

Yes, and lost their heads over it.

* * *

"The government called a general election to determine by a referendum vote the desire of the people on reciprocity."

Yes, but what about the wisdom of the referendum?

* * *

"The deliberate untruth has been voiced that we are political office seekers."

Oh, how human we all are!

* * *

"In our undivided vote lies the danger to their craft."

Yes, but by their cunning craft the vote is easily divided.

* * *

We must devise some way to guarantee a support equal to the risk which those who serve us have to run.

It is only an error in judgment to make a mistake, but it shows an infirmity of character to stick to it.

I saw a man this summer who never made a mistake since I have been in this country, 29 years—it was Rameses II., a mummy in the British Museum.

SOME ELECTION INCONGRUITIES

Laurier elected.

Laurier government defeated.

Saskatchewan farmers endorse reciprocity.

Reciprocity defeated by the people.

Moose Jaw constituency endorses reciprocity by a large majority.

Moose Jaw farmer candidate defeated.

Moose Jaw lawyer candidate elected by farmers.

But by his own city defeated.

Working out a solution to these political incongruities will keep Grain Growers' associations busy this winter.

HIS FAITHFUL HORSE

One Sunday morning an aged man was leading an old horse across the commons of the city, and out towards the suburbs, when a passer-by asked him where he was going.

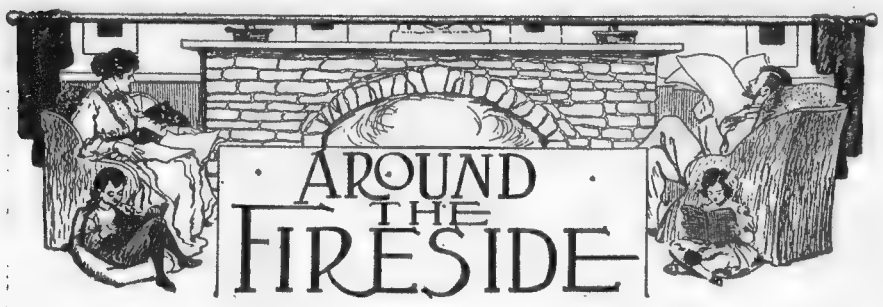
"I am looking for a little green grass and some fresh water for the old fellow here," he answered, stroking his companion gently on the neck.

"I would send him to the boneyard or the glue factory, if I were you," said the stranger with a sneer.

"Would you?" asked the old man in a trembling voice; "if he had been the best friend you had in the world, and helped you to earn food for your family for nearly twenty-five years? If the children that are gone, and the children who are living, had played with their heads on him for a pillow, when they had no other? Sir, he has carried us to mill and to meeting, and, please God, he shall die like an honorable old horse, and I will bury him with these hands of mine, if he goes first. Nobody shall ever abuse old Bill, and if I go before him, there are those who are paid to care for him."

"I beg your pardon," said the man who had spoken first. "I cannot blame you for not wanting to part with the faithful old animal."

And the two who had toiled long years and grown old together resumed their journey.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Mothers, Wake Up

The horrible happening at the Riverdale schoolhouse in southern Manitoba, where a slim little girl teacher of 22 years was at mid-day, in the absence of all pupils, covered by a rifle in the hands of an abandoned drink-frenzied demon, who brutally beat and abused her, finally dragging her into the adjacent woods and scrub, where he kept her prisoner for thirty hours subjected to the grossest treatment, will surely leave an indelible warning upon the mind of every mother and woman in the land.

For many years futile protest has been made against the custom of school trustees building schoolhouses on secluded sections remote from human habitation, down in valleys and surrounded by dense scrub, the situation calculated, doubtless, as a shelter from the inclemency of the weather. As it seems quite useless to continue the objection from the end of the trustees and the school inspectors, better success may attend advice to the mother and the teacher herself. No girl teacher should engage to teach in any rural school situated as is the one in Riverdale and scores of others in similar broken and scrub country. The schoolhouse should be moved to the open prairie or within easy sight and reasonable distance of an occupied dwelling. It is no great matter to move a schoolhouse into the open and make it comfortably warm for winter occupancy.

The rural girl school teacher offers an easy mark for the ruffian. The loneliness and seclusion and the regularity of her goings and comings make an attack a matter merely of lying in wait.

It must be considered that this country is no longer what it was ten or a dozen years ago. The last few years have given us harvests that have attracted the criminal and ex-convict from many lands. He comes, hoping to lose his identity in this new country among the thousands of "hands" and visitors who annually arrive to size up the wheat fields; but when occasion presents, he is still the criminal.

In many farming districts it is no uncommon sight to find little girls sent on errands to distant neighbors, or to school, walking and unaccompanied, or perhaps more inexcusable still, on long tramps any and every where after cattle. No mother should permit a daughter to do any of these things. Only the most urgent necessity in case of sickness could excuse the errand to the neighbor, and the others are inexcusable. The cattle, although ordinarily tame, may stampede from any cause, and the child be killed or so terribly frightened as to never recover from the nervous shock.

By the time a child is of school age, the parents, if conscious of parental duty, will have made provision for its safe transportation to school. Even a well trained dog may prove an able protector on occasion.

The mother must be held responsible for the safe-guarding of her family in this particular. With peculiar force, may be recalled that quite recent grievous occurence in western Ontario, just over the Manitoba line, of a child detained or "kept in" by the teacher until the other pupils had gone and was devoured by wolves as he took his lonely way home through the bush. Occasionally a teacher is discovered who suffers for training. It should be the mother's duty to so train that kind of teacher that a recurrence of the "keeping in" would never happen. There is also the case of a little Manitoba girl of 10 or 11 years who was sent to a neighbor's through a bush and was never heard of again. Besides these cases, two or three small children here in the West were left at home while the parents went visiting or to church, and were found at various periods, of a few days to weeks, dead.

Mothers, do not leave your children behind! When you go take them. If you cannot take them, stay at home with them. Do not send them on distant errands. Go after the cattle yourself rather than send little children. See that they are accompanied to and from school. You are busy, of course, but children have the very first claim upon you, not the harvest, or the meals for men, or the cows, or any other matters whatsoever. They will only be small once. The day will come, all too soon, when they will be children no longer. You can, all your long life, always have men to cook for and cows to milk and bread to bake.

What the tender little timid mortals suffer from fright when sent alone to school or on errands, only their own poor little shrinking hearts know. Spare the children! They are the nation's greatest asset, and may be the crowning blessing of your life if you discover your duty while they are young. Let your first duty be to get their inner confidence. Find out just what the busy little minds are thinking. It may be a revelation to you and will be sure to bring you in closer sympathy, so that you may be able later to guide and control them in all harmony of spirit.

GIVE THEM A PLACE TO PLAY

Plenty of room for dives and dens,
(Glitter and glare of sin!)
Plenty of room for prison pens
(Gather the criminals in.)
Plenty of room for jails and courts
(Willing enough to pay)
But never a place for the lads to race,
No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores
(Mammon must have the best!)
Plenty of room for the running sores
That rot in the city's breast!
Plenty of room for the lure that leads
The hearts of our young astray,
But never a cent on a playground spent,
No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for schools and halls,
Plenty of room for art;
Plenty of room for teas and balls,
Platform, stage and mart,
Proud is the city—she finds a place
For many a fad today,
But she's more than blind if she fails to find,
A place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,
Give them a chance for fun—
Better a playground plot than a court
And jail when the harm is done!
Give them a chance—if you stint them now,
To-morrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill,
So give them a place to play!

—Dennis A. McCarthy.

HOME ECONOMICS AND "MARY"

What is the domestic science school doing for its pupils? Though but a short time training them, it has already done incalculable good. The next generation will see a well ripened harvest from the seed now being sown in those schools. But just what has it particularly done for "Mary" today. It has given her an outline of general culture that she is expected to follow up in her own home. It has sent her back to her home with a joy in returning; it has made her consciously capable, resourceful and able to perform her duties with vigor and enjoyment. It has in her eyes dignified the old time "kitchen drudgery" into a delightful and controlled science and changed utterly her conception of its standing among trades.

It has given her the ability to judge wisely and choose well. She now rejoices that she is a woman and her place is home; it has taught her how to care for it, to enhance its beauty, to save its resources, to develop its capacities. "Mary" has learned to realize and appreciate the broad niche that nature calculated her to occupy and adorn in short just as John learns the possibilities and beauties of farm life in the agricultural college, so does Mary learn the possibilities and beauty of the farm home in the home economics department. Give the girls a chance to learn how to make their lives beautiful to themselves, which is gained through a true knowledge of the dignity of labor.

LET THE FRESH AIR INTO THE SCHOOLHOUSES

The country is full of school houses in which teachers and pupils are unconsciously drugged, and dulness of mind is charged against children who are poisoned by bad air. An open window often transforms the spirit of a recitation room. In the schools in which boys and girls sit with open windows in the coldest weather there is a minimum of that deadly indifference which is the bane of the teacher's life, and a maximum of that fresh and vital interest which is the teacher's exceeding great reward.

Jack is a dull boy when he has nothing to breathe, and he is not responsible for his stupidity. Jill is listless and idle when she is denied the air which vitalizes, and the marks which deface her record ought to be charged up against the architect or the school committee. We are doing better in these matters of fundamental health conditions, but we have still much to learn.—Outlook.

STUDY AND CHILDREN

In Germany the hours of study in many schools has been reduced by order of the minister of education. Forty-five minutes is now the maximum limit by the new arrangement, thus allowing six subjects only for each day in school. It is ordained by this high authority that the shortened school day be made up in home study, but that, too, must be shortened in order to get the best the child has.

"The child derives more benefit," says this educator, "from his play and from the study which he does voluntarily than he derives from grinding. Self imposed mental work is of the greatest benefit to the school child and the way to secure voluntary work is possible only when the child has several hours daily of absolute leisure."

Won't the old pedagogue, the martinet of the tawse and the "blue beech" gad turn in his grave at this shuffling of scholastic manœuvres?

MANNERS IN PUBLIC

Keeping constantly in mind that good breeding means kindness and unselfish consideration for others, will go a long way toward the regular practice in public places of those kindly and gracious amenities that come quite naturally to us in our own homes or among our own people. A well bred person shrinks instinctively from a rude and gaping crowd. He takes ample care to avoid jostling his fellow when passing in narrow aisles or thoroughfares. Keep to the right is the rule for pedestrians as well as for carriages. Three or four abreast walking down a village street, thereby obliging the party met to either leave the walk entirely or edge past cautiously to prevent a collision, is the acme of impudent or ignorant assumption.

Loud talking or laughing is a grave misdemeanor in the realm of public manners. Only lack of innate refinement could make such conduct possible. A quiet well-modulated voice is the invariable attribute of the well bred, particularly in public. It is not permissible to discuss private affairs or to mention names of persons in public places. Having occasion to accost a friend or acquaintance, do so without shouting his name so that every eye involuntarily seeks the subject of your interest. Conspicuous among the ill-mannered is he who calls attention to his presence by loud talking, laughing or other noisy demonstrations.

A woman precedes a man in entering any public place unless very crowded. She follows a man in mounting a stair and precedes him going down the same. The well bred woman does not make many, if any, casual acquaintances when travelling, nor does she admit any to the familiarity of paying any of her travelling expenses en route. Such a mark of intimacy is reserved for a relative.

The well bred traveller does not monopolize more than a just share of the accommodation furnished on boat or train or other public conveyance. All who travel in the same class pay equally and are equally entitled to the room and comfort provided for all. Sitting on one train seat with limbs stretched over the opposite one and hand baggage strewn as widely as possible, while another traveller stands in the aisle without a seat, is an act of gross meanness quite impossible to the well bred.

WHEN PA'S TRUSTEE

Pa cum from the school meetin' late that night
An' sed that they'd elected him trustee.
Then Ben an' me jest yelled with all our might,
We wuz so glad, an' Ben he asked if we
Wuz all trustee.

An' then my ma she spoke right up an' sed,
"No one's trustee but jest your pa an' me."
An' Ben looked sheepish, an' I hung my head,
An' Ma looked mad, when Pa, proud as could be,
Sed, "I'm trustee."

But, oh! such fun there was fer Ben an' me
When all the schoolmarms came from far an' near,
An' stopped in front of our old gate to see
If Pa would give the school to them that year,—
'Cause Pa's trustee.

An' then they'd talk to Pa a good long while,
An' Ben an' me would cough to make a noise,
An' then they'd look at us an' kinder smile
An' say that we looked like good little boys,—
'Cause Pa's trustee.

But none jest suited Pa, till one came who
Wuz so much prettier than all the rest,
An' smiled so sweet, that Pa he said she'd do,
'Cause Ben an' me we thought she was the best,—
An' Pa's trustee.

I guess sometimes she wished she hadn't cum,
'Cause Ben an' me we bothered her all day,
We'd poke each other, whisper an' chew gum,
But not a cross word would she dare to say,—
'Cause Pa's trustee.

She'd talk about examples we should set,
We'd feel so 'shamed, we'd promise to be good,
We tried so hard to please her then—an' yet
I'm 'fraid we don't do always as we should,—
When Pa's trustee.

—Mary E. Eddy.

THE WIDOW'S PHILOSOPHY

"If you would keep the love of any man, never let him know that you have caught him in a lie," said the widow. "If you do, he will never forgive you. It will make him uncomfortable, and to his dying day a man holds a grudge against anybody that has made him uncomfortable. There is nothing that so endears a woman to a man as a trustful absorption of his choicest lies. Contrarywise, there is nothing that so weakens his hold on his affections as an accusation of untruthfulness backed up by indisputable evidence.

"It is a pity all women cannot learn this. If they could, the divorce courts would get a chance to shut down every day on schedule time. I learned it. An aged woman who had four husbands gave me a tip on that before I married, and I played it strong all the way through. I admit it was hard work. There came times when my common sense fairly shouted for vindication, when the pretended inability to see beyond my own nose or even to the end of it drove me to desperation; but the simulated virtue paid in the long run. My husband lived and went to his reward sustained in an unaltering

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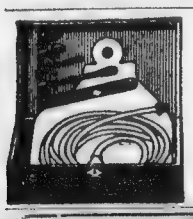

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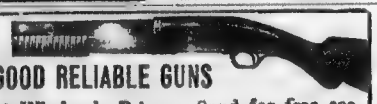

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faith in my stupidity. Conseque ntly he loved me to the end.

"I am going to manage the next one in the same way. Will there be another? Oh, why, didn't you know? Well, yes, I am—oh, to Howard Miller. Oh, it hasn't been definitely settled yet. Some time in May, I believe."

The girl in blue beamed upon the widow admiringly.

"No doubt your philosophy is sound," she said, "but I never could live up to it. By the way, I suppose you had a fine time going to the theatre last week?"

"No," said the widow, "I didn't go at all. Howard was ill. He had to stay home from the office all last week. He wrote to me twice a day. Poor fellow, he wasn't able to get out of the house."

The girl in blue stared hard, then blinked rapidly.

"Merciful goodness!" she gasped. "Oh dear—if this isn't—what shall I do? I don't suppose I ought—yes, I must. See here, my dear," she said, with determination, "I've got to tell you something. I hate to do it, but its my duty. Howard Miller lied to you. Yes, lied. He may have been ill, but he wasn't too ill to get out of the house. Why, my dear, he—he went to the theatre five times last week. My brother saw him there. Five times! Just think of it!"

The widow grabbed her handkerchief and gloves.

"Let me out of here, quick," she said. "Went to the theatre five times in one week, did he? And yet he wasn't able to come to see me! O-o-oh, how dare he lie to me so! I'll show him! Just wait till I catch him, if I don't——"

THE COW
When the Cattle Talk

Do you ever stop to wonder
What the cattle talk about,
When alone within the stable,
And its dark and still without?
First a neigh from patient Nancy
Softly pawing in her stall,
Answered by a moo from Molly
Slowly munching within call.

Do you think that Nancy's asking
If the meadow-grass is fine?
Or is Molly softly telling
Of the green and shady pine
Where she rested at the noontide
Free from gnats and pestering flies?
Or is Nancy just complaining
How the binders flap her eyes?

CRAB APPLE JELLY

Wash well and cut juicy crab apples into quarters; put over the fire in a preserving kettle. Pour on water till you can see it among the fruit; simmer slowly for two hours. Strain and press gently, without squeezing, through a jelly bag and return juice to the fire; let boil for 10 minutes. Add a pound of heated sugar to every pint of juice. Heat the sugar thoroughly in the oven; stir often to ensure even heat. When it boils five minutes or so, test. If it will solidify quickly, fill into glasses while hot. A second quality jelly is made by squeezing the pulp well and using this liquid without so much preliminary boiling before adding sugar.

Follow same rule for grape or apple jelly.

Green Tomato Pickles.—Wipe and chop or slice one peck green tomatoes. Sprinkle with one cup of salt. Cover and let stand over night. Drain and place in preserving kettle (don't use the liquid) and add 12 large onions peeled and chopped, six green peppers chopped, 3 teaspoons each, cinnamon, allspice, mustard, 2 teaspoons cloves, ½ teaspoon of white pepper (ground), ¼ teaspoon cayenne and one cup sugar. Pour over all enough vinegar to cover. Bring to a boil and let simmer slowly two hours.

Orange Pudding.—Make a custard (cooking it in a double boiler) of one pint of milk, one tablespoon of cornstarch, yolks of three eggs, three-fourths of a cup of sugar; boil it until it thickens. Then remove and set aside until it cools. Have the whites of three eggs in the meantime where they can cool. While the custard is cooling break three or four oranges into shreds, removing all seeds and pulp, and sugar well. Whip up the egg white until stiff and fold gently into the custard; then lay on top the shredded orange, after removing some of the juice, and serve with or without whipped cream.

Preserving Eggs.—A plan that the writer used for a number of years on the farm with unvarying success: Gather the eggs daily; use none that have a spot of dirt. Cut pieces of soft paper (common newspaper will do, not wrapping paper that is stiff) into sections about seven inches square. Take each egg with the small end toward the right hand. Begin at a corner and roll the egg into the paper diagonally. When rolled twist the paper snugly at each end of egg. Pack in boxes with small end down. Practice keeping the small end of the egg either to the right or left, because when rolled you cannot determine which to put downward without unwrapping. Be careful to clean out the nests and there will be little difficulty about getting clean eggs. One advantage that this plan has over all others is that when you begin to use out of a box or pail of eggs, you do not disturb any other egg than the one you take away. Every egg is preserved separately and there is no leaking or evaporating of the liquids, when such are used.

For those who prefer the liquid treatment here is one way said to be unexcelled and strongly recommended by the experimental station in the United States: Pack strictly fresh, clean eggs into any kind of large vessel that will hold water. Make a solution of one part water-glass (a soluble preparation of sodium or potassium) and nine of boiled water. Boil the water well first and let cool to an ordinary temperature. Then add the water-glass in the proportion of one to nine. The water-glass costs from 10 to 15 cents per pound and one pound is sufficient to preserve fifteen dozen eggs. Pour this liquid when cold over the packed eggs. When the case or vessel is nearly full allow room for an extra three inches of the liquid. Cover with board or other fairly tight covering to prevent rapid evaporation. Set in a cool, dark place and after a crust has formed over the top, do not disturb. If the water evaporates it will leave the ratio of water-glass too strong and the lower eggs will be cemented

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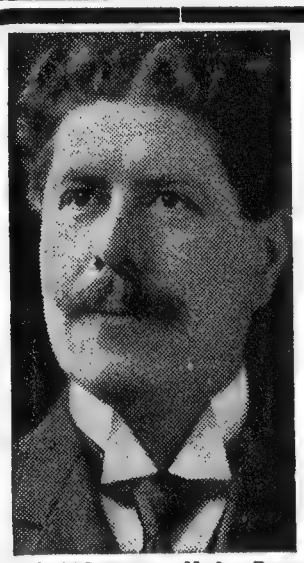

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GIVEN AWAY
THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

This little book, "The Siege of Ottawa," is the full story of the great delegation of farmers from all parts of Canada that went to Ottawa last December and told the government what they wanted. It will be sent to any address for 25 cents, postpaid, or 5 copies for $1.00. But it will be sent free to any person who subscribes to The Guide for $1.00 from now till the end of the next year. Those who send in $1.00 to renew their subscription will also receive a copy of this book free, but the whole dollar must be sent in either case.—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

together. To prevent this keep up the full supply by adding more boiled water.

HOUSEHOLD

Equal parts of alum and cream of tartar moistened and rubbed into the goods will remove ink spots from colored fabrics without injuring the color.

Try rubbing suede slippers and gloves gently with fine sand paper to lift the flattened pile. If properly done, it will restore original velvety appearance.

Soap, Hard and Soft.—Save and keep free of dust, all scraps of fat and drippings. Dissolve a freshly opened can of lye in nine times its weight of water. To every pound of lye have eight pounds of fat. Heat lye and water in one vessel and fat in another. When both are quite hot, pour the lye mixture into the hot fat stirring vigorously with a wooden spoon or stick. When the mixture is well stirred, bring to a boil and let simmer gently until of a uniform consistency. Stir constantly and when well blended pour into papered pans. Let cool and cut into squares and set away to dry. Do not boil so long for soft soap.

9028.—A Simple Comfortable Model.

Girl's One Piece Box Plaited Dress with Sailor Collar or Dutch Square Neck Edge.

Red and white dotted percale was used for this model, with trimming of red percale. The design has the peasant sleeve, cut in one with the dress. The fulness is confined at the waist under a belt. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 5 yards of 27 inch material for the 10 year size.

9016.—A Pleasing Gown.

Ladies' One or Two Piece Costume with Tucker having Full Length or Shorter Sleeves.

Dotted foulard in blue and white, with blue satin for a finish, lends itself very nicely to this design. The yoke collar may be topped by a yoke of lace or embroidery. The Skirt has the popular front and back panel. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1¼ yards of 27 inch material for the tucker and 4¼ yards of 44 inch material for the costume for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S SONG

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the suds and in the soap,
Worked a woman full of hope;
Working, singing, all alone,
In a sort of undertone—
"With the Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

Not in sorrow nor in glee,
Working all day long was she,
As her children, three or four,
Played around her on the floor;
But in monotones the song,
She was humming all day long:
"With the Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing,
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old;
But I know that her belief
Is the anodyne of grief,
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she;
Just as poor as poor could be;
But her spirits always rose,
Like the bubbles in the clothes,
And, though widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone
Of a Saviour and a friend
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby, sopped in suds,
Rolled and tumbled in the duds,
Or was paddling in the pools,
With old scissors stuck in spools,
She still humming of her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds
Have their root in human needs;
And I would not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that songs can bring;
For the woman has a friend
Who will keep her to the end.

BOVRIL

HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF BEEF TEA FOR

It is made in a few seconds
It costs about 3 cents a cup
It contains all that is good in beef
It is all nourishment

BUY THE 1lb. BOTTLE

PURE WOOL HEWSON AMHERST GUARANTEED
Hewson's Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

TABLE OF MEASURES

Two tablespoonfuls of butter make one ounce.

Four tablespoonfuls of flour make one ounce.

One cup of flour is equal to one pound.

One cup of butter packed solid equals one-half pound.

One cup of granulated sugar weighs one-half pound.

Five medium eggs without shells make one-half pound, or four with shells weigh one-half pound.

One cup of chopped meat packed solid weighs one-half pound.

One cup of milk or water is equal o one-half pound.

In nearly every recipe, unless it calls for a level measure, a tablespoonful or teaspoonful means that the substance should rise above the level as much as the spoon rounds under. To measure half a spoonful divide lengthwise of the spoon and for a quarter take half of this.

LET MOONEY DO IT

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CREAMIEST BISCUIT

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

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They have found that **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** are just a little crisper, just a little creamier, just a little thinner, just a little more appetizing.

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:
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S. G. Badges (ladies')	.50
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.50
S. G. Buttons (childrens)	.05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

Let the howlers howl,
And the growlers growl,
And the scowlers scowl,
And the gew-gaws go it;
Behind the night
There is plenty of light,
And things are all right,
And I KNOW IT!
—Calendar.

Dear Friends:—We are so often asked what our readers and members can do to help the Sunshine work. There are so many ways in which help can be given. First, we are always in need of garments for children, from the baby's first garments to children's of twelve years of age. These, of course, must be washed and clean when sent in. So often parcels have been sent in which we find of very little use, as they were soiled, and it was impossible for us to stand the expense of laundry work on these garments.

In giving out clothing we try to give each family exactly the garments which are suitable for them. Bandages, handkerchiefs and pads of all sorts made of cotton batting and cheese cloth are of great assistance to our sick little ones.

Picture Books

Books made of the ordinary five cent copy book with pictures cut from various magazines, used or unused post cards, can be made very instructive and amusing. We often find that the furniture, flower, and various other catalogues can be made a very great help in instructing children how to furnish beautiful homes. You can cut out the various furniture that you would like for your kitchen; you can then choose your drawing room, dining room and bed room furnishings; lay out your gardens with the various designs often given on the front page of the catalogues. There is no doubt this would implant in the minds of the children what a beautiful home could become and the desire for beautiful surroundings. Many of these, no doubt, would be too expensive and the child might never possess it, but it would always give them helpful suggestions in planning the house beautiful.

The boys—they can always make us various little toys which help to amuse the children. Picture puzzles—these picture puzzles can easily be made up by cutting out pictures in funny shapes and putting them into an envelope and calling them a Jig-saw puzzle, would amuse the children in piecing these pictures together into their story. Many of the boys and girls can write poetry, also short stories; these also are very acceptable. Quite a number of children can draw funny pictures; this also would be a delight to the wee mites in hospital—it would seem so good to them to know that someone was making up these stories and pictures just for them. No child is so poor that it has not some cast off toy; this could be sent to Margaret, who will have great joy in passing it on to some little child who would not be likely to have a toy.

Next week I will take up the work which I hope to do this winter, and I am looking forward with great joy and delight to the hearty co-operation of all my Western readers in making our work this winter the very brightest and best that has ever been known in the history of Sunshine. We have so many lonely hearts, both in the city and on the farms, which I feel sure we can bring together in a bond of loving sympathy, which will, I hope, brighten the lives of all.

Those who are well cared for and have been blessed with an abundance will, I know, only too gladly help to cheer with some of their superabundance those less favored of their brothers and sisters; to make our own little corner just the brightest spot possible must be our endeavor; to help and encourage the women out on the land by the knowledge that their sisters in the city are deeply interested in their work and anxious to help and encourage them and to receive help and encouragement from them. The woman on the farm looks to the city with longing eyes; the woman in the city looks to the farm in the same way—each thinks the other has a perfect place, but each in their own corner have their own duties; to some they are easy; to others they are very hard. To these women I appeal to come into our Sunshine work and help to prove to each one of them that just in their own corner, the blessings necessary to make this life one splendid poem of love and mercy to all who come their way, is right there in their own homes.

MARGARET.

Winona Jones, Poplar River, daughter of Mr. Percy Jones, whom you all helped with clothing, Sunday School papers, toys, etc., June and November, 1910 and 1911.

WENT TO A CIRCUS

Dear Margaret:—I am well, hoping to hear the same from you. I was very glad to see my letter published. I was to a circus in Wapella on Thursday. I enjoyed it very much. The clowns were very funny and there were some nice monkeys, too.

ROSIE ISMAN.

Wapella, Sask.

Dear Rosie:—I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the circus. Monkeys are very amusing and have such clever little antics. I would like you to try and scatter the Sunshine by forming a branch among your school friend . Write often.

ALBERTA
SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Margaret:—I just have time to let you know I am sending you some more Sunday School papers. As you know, these are summer months. I am very busy having a good time. I will try to send more than once a month the coming winter. I cannot send the papers today for it is too late, but will next week.

OLA SHORT.

Sunny Slope, Alta.

Dear Ola:—Glad to have the Sunday School papers. Next month will start our fall and winter work together and I hope to scatter the Sunshine with a glorious hand. To give freely with joy and gladness is a great blessing, and greater still if we are chosen to comfort the lonely and broken-hearted. May we never miss an opportunity to scatter the cheer of at least a bright and smiling face. Write often.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage. I also enclose five cents for which please send me one of your children's badges.

FRANKLIN CHRISTIANSON.

Barons, Alta.

Dear Franklin:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending you card and button today. Alberta is behind this month in the number of letters. Hurry, friends, I want to hear from you.

LIKES TO JOIN

Dear Margaret:—I am going to join the club. I have three brothers and two sisters. I like Canada very much. I came from the United States.

CARL P. SOLI.

Queenstown, Alta.

Dear Carl:—I am sending card and button; hope you will wear it every day. Glad you like Canada and feel sure you will be happy. Send me the names of your brothers and sisters and will enroll them as members.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE

The mother's smile gives her child the first glimpse of heaven, as the tenderness of her affection awakens the first conception of an all-bountiful Providence. Women dwell with patience upon the trifles that make up the lives of their children; and it is in the direction of these seeming trifles that their future greatness will depend. "A kiss from my mother," said Benjamin West, "made me a painter." When a child he had drawn a rude sketch of an infant sleeping in a cradle. His mother chanced to see this childish production, and was so well pleased with it that she took the young artist in her arms and rapturously kissed him. That mark of maternal delight fixed his future career.—Selected.

WHEEL CHAIR WANTED

Dear Margaret:—As I am anxious, like the "Western Girl," about the wheel chair, I wrote Mrs. J. C. Murray, Orbindale, the week after I saw it in the Sunshine page and sent her 50 cents. Never heard from her. Now I see the poor man didn't get his chair. If you would kindly let me know how much a wheel chair would cost, I would try and get some more money and get the chair, and more so as he lives in our own province we all ought to help such a needy case. I think, Margaret, you are just doing a whole lot of good for the very needy and those who are in trouble. I have read your page for a long time and I think it is one of the best societies I have ever met. Now I am sorry to put you to so much trouble. I will send a self-addressed envelope, and believe me, your friend and well wisher remains,

WESTERN WOMAN.

Lundbreck, Alta.

Western Woman, Lundbreck.—Your nice letter and offers of help for our invalid is a great pleasure to me. Mrs. J. C. Murray sent a post card acknowledging $1.50 from my readers and we have received $1.50. A second-hand chair could be bought for $15 to $20. I would indeed feel pleased if my readers in Sunny Alberta would provide this chair for our invalid.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Clothing for women and children, Ladies Home Journals, Woman's Home Companions, and books suitable for the library, picture books, picture post cards, Sunday School cards, rag dollies, etc.

NEW MEMBERS

Hearty welcome to the following new members: Irene Thompson, Irene Warner, Edith E. Hadley, Nelson Savage, Donald J. McCleod, Mabel Collins, Alice Durick, Truzella Bergh, Mabel Long, Emanuel Durick, Faye Hall.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name .....

Age .....

Address .....

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6.00 p. Lve. WINNIPEG Arr. 2.10 p.
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9.15 a. „ EDMONTON Lve. 9.00 a.
Electric lighted diners and sleepers with reading lights in upper and lower berths
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The Scotchman's music house in CANADA.
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Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowlie, Prop.
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Lumbersoles are not an experiment. They have been tried and tested in every province in Canada for years past. Light weight wood soles, stout kip leather uppers, warmly lined from top to toe with cosy quarter-inch felt. Wood keeps cold out, felt generates heat. For men, women, youths and children they are ideal. Sold on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied. Send cash with order now; don't delay. Boots sent by return post, delivered free to nearest post or express office in any part of Canada or U.S.A. State size when ordering

Ask your dealer for Lumbersoles; he can get them for you. If not, order at once direct. Dealers and others send for full illustrated list, showing a suitable style for all. Do it now without delay.

SIZES AND PRICES

Delivered Free

Men's and Youths' Half Wellington style (as cut) 10 inch leg. Sizes 8-12......$3.00

2-Buckle style for all ages. Sizes 8-12..............$1.75

Men's Best Quality 2 Buckle. Sizes 6-12........$2.00

Children's 2-Buckle. Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10........$1.35

Fine Fleece-Lined Lacing style. For all ages. Sizes 8-12 ....$2.25

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.

134½ PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Co-operative Dairying in Europe

Continued from Page 3

required for household purposes by themselves and their neighbors, for a period of from seven to twenty years, and disobedience is punished by a fine for every gallon of milk otherwise disposed of, so heavy and so rigidly enforced that it is almost unheard of. In Germany and other countries the Danish regulation is usually introduced in a modified form, but in Ireland this was declared to be contrary to law. The result of this ruling has been to strengthen the attempts of the proprietary concerns to draw away the farmers' custom by offers of slightly higher prices, and the co-operative dairies have suffered as a consequence.

RECIPROCITY OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED

The Canadian electorate on Thursday, September 21, pronounced overwhelmingly against the reciprocity agreement with the United States, and at the same time overthrew the Liberal government which has been in power under Sir Wilfrid Laurier since 1896, and put the reins of office into the hands of Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Conservative party.

Sir Wilfrid and reciprocity had a majority in four provinces, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia the parties broke even, but Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia rolled up such big majorities for Borden and against reciprocity that the net result was a victory for the Conservative by 43 seats. Mr. Borden's majority in Ontario alone was 59, so that that province now holds the balance of power, which had hitherto been in the hands of Quebec.

The three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta together pronounced overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity. Of the 27 seats in these provinces, reciprocity candidates carried 19, and the opponents of the pact only 8. Alberta and Saskatchewan each elected but one anti-reciprocity candidate, and while the only large majorities against the pact in the West were in Winnipeg (4,779) and Calgary (2,000), most of the supporters of reciprocity in Saskatchewan and Alberta had majorities ranging from 1,500 to 3,000.

The number of cabinet ministers who were defeated was a striking feature of a most surprising election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected in two constituencies—in Quebec East by acclamation and also in Soulanges, Quebec, and the recently appointed postmaster general, Dr. Beland, Hon. Chas. Murphy, secretary of state; Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, and Hon. R. Lemieux, minister of naval affairs, were returned, but Hon. W. S. Fielding, finance minister; Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs; Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, minister of militia, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways; Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor; Hon. Wm. Templeton, minister of inland revenue and of mines; Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, were all defeated, while a recount of the votes will be necessary to decide whether or not Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works, was elected.

Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated during the campaign that if defeated he would retire to private life, he has received so many appeals from his supporters not to desert the party that he has consented to go back to the House of Commons and lead the opposition. The Liberal papers say that like Gladstone he will yet lead his party back to power.

50 Dollars Reward

Is still offered for the young man, William Eddlestone, age 29 years, of weak intellect. Height about 5 ft. 9 in., dark complexion, with whiskers and moustache and small mouth who left his home on June 1, 1911. Any information leading to his discovery will be thankfully received by his anxious parents at 607 Manitoba Avenue, Winnipeg.

EFFECT ON THE MARKETS

The defeat of reciprocity had a striking effect upon the grain markets on both sides of the line. At Duluth on Friday wheat jumped 8 cents, and at Minneapolis the closing price was 5 7-8 higher than the previous day for May delivery, 5¾ cents higher for December, and 5 cents for September. The Winnipeg market on the other hand declined, the closing price being ¾ cent lower for September and 1 cent for future delivery. On election day the spread between Winnipeg and Minneapolis was 4¼ cents, on the following day it was 11 1-8 cents.

Barley declined 5 cents on the Winnipeg market the morning after the election. and Oats fell 2 cents.

C. P. R. Stock Up

The effect of the rejection of reciprocity and the change of government was hardly less strongly felt on the stock markets. C. P. R. stock was eagerly bought in Montreal, and the price in New York rapidly shot up from 224¾ to 229. In London there was a decline of 1 3-8 in C. P. R. stock, but this is attributed by the financial papers to other causes.

One of the most sensational advances as a result of the election was in the shares of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. The closing bid on Thursday was 52, and the opening sale on Friday was at 58, which represents an increased value in the total common stock of $210,000. This advance is attributed to the expectation that the new government will grant subsidies to the iron and steel companies, or increase the protective duties.

Cement Merger Jumps

The common stock of the Canada Cement Co. made the most remarkable advance in its history, jumping from a stagnant position of 21 points to 24½.

The shares of the flour milling companies also advanced on the defeat of reciprocity. The expectation that reciprocity would pass and bring about higher prices for wheat and lower prices for flour, thus reducing the large profits of the millers, had caused a decline in the stock of the Ogilvie Milling Co. On election day Ogilvie's common stock was at its lowest point for the year, 120¼, but next day many sales were made at 133, and the market closed at half a point less. Lake of the Woods also advanced, selling at 149 on Friday, against 145 on Wednesday. Western Canada Flour stock could not be bought at all on Friday. For some time prior to the election 110 had been asked for the stock, but on Friday it could not be bought for 120.

It will be noticed that the effect of the defeat of reciprocity was to lower the price of wheat and barley in Canada and to increase the value of the shares of manufacturing concerns. The higher price of the shares of course means that the companies expect to get higher prices for their products and higher profits for shareholders.

TAFT ON ELECTION RESULTS

President Taft, speaking at a breakfast at St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, said:

"I suppose you have heard the policy of reciprocity is not going through. I see Speaker Champ has been speculating as to who is responsible. I can't say who is responsible, but I do know that I am content to abide by the result.

"I have been on the bench long enough to know that when you get a decision that hits you between the eyes the best thing to do is to sit still. I regret that it is not going through, for it would have benefitted both countries."

HENRY GEORGE, JR., AT WINNIPEG

Hon. Henry George, Jr., son of the author of "Progress and Poverty," and a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, visited Winnipeg on Monday under the auspices of the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values. Mr. George was the guest of honor at a luncheon at noon and addressed an audience of 150 of the leading business men of the city on municipal taxation, declaring that the present system of taxing buildings and charging business licenses was a hindrance to the city's growth and prosperity, and advocating in a most forcible manner the exemption of all improvements from taxation and the raising of all revenues upon unimproved ground values. A public meeting was addressed by Mr. George in the evening, the large hall of the Oddfellows Temple being crowded. In this address Mr. George spoke of the single tax from the national standpoint, and after making an effective onslaught upon the protective system, said the taxation of land values would not only produce all the revenue that was required for all public purposes, but would also make trusts impossible by breaking up monopoly in land and making the land and all the wealth that it contained available to those who would use them.

By Appointment

FURRIERS TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.

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ON request we mail free to any address a copy of our Fur Catalogue, showing the new styles we have designed for 1911-12

This book is absolutely the finest of its kind published in this country; it is worth having even if you do not propose buying Furs this year. But if you do intend to buy, this catalogue will help you order by mail just as safely and satisfactorily as though you came in person to our store.

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LIMITED

430 Main Street, Winnipeg

Grain, Live Stock and Produce Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., September 25, 1911)

Wheat.—Our market has passed through a crisis in the past week at the election time. In the expectation that reciprocity might pass our market had advanced a little before the 21st, only to take a sharp decline on the opening on September 22, which decline, however, was checked somewhat by the exceeding bad threshing weather and smaller receipts, which have lately been running from fifty to seventy per cent. of what they were a year ago this time. Now, however, our market seems to be heavy, and the premiums for early wheat nearly off, and we should not be surprised if our market goes to a little lower levels. Threshing returns in north central and eastern Manitoba are rather better than had been anticipated. The premiums on old wheat are practically gone, and after October 1 the new will not be kept separate from the old crop. Export demand has been only occasional, but now that premiums are going off we expect to see a more steady demand, especially if the war scare in southern Europe should result in hostilities.

The American markets, it may be noted, have worked up sharply as a result of the defeat of the reciprocity pact, and food stuffs of every description on the American side, have now come to be very dear and are likely to go higher.

Oats.—Oats felt more keenly the defeat of reciprocity for it had been anticipated that our oats would be taken south and, as a consequence, the market broke about 2 cents and has since gone weaker, although Chicago September oats (of 32 pounds to the bushel) were selling yesterday at 46½ cents to 47 cents, while their May oats sold over 50 cents per bushel. It looks as if our oats should hold their own now for we are almost on an export basis to the United States.

Barley.—Barley had a sudden drop of 6 cents per bushel, but has re-acted on the strength of the American markets, and our barley will have to go there for export it seems, after all.

Flax.—Flax has weakened sharply today, but it will, for some time to come, be subject to very heavy fluctuations.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market)

September 23

No. 1 Nor, wheat, 9 cars	$1.09⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.10¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.10⅛
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	1.09½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.09⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.10⅜
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.10⅛
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to arrive	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu. to arr	1.09⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu. to arr.	1.09½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.09½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.09⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,300 bu.	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.09¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 19 cars	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07⅜
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.07⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator	1.07⅜
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	1.07⅝
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars, elevator	1.06¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu. to arr.	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.07¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu. to arr.	1.08½
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	1.03⅞
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.06⅞
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars, elevator	1.04⅞
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03¾
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04¼
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars, king heads	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.04¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05¼
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.99½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 4 wheat, 5 cars	.99
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.99½
No. 4 wheat, 4 cars	.98¼
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99¾
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01¼
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.94
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98¼
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.93
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No grade wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.95
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.00½
No grade wheat, 4 cars	.99⅞
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99⅝
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02¼
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	.99⅛
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	.99½
No grade durum wheat, 1 car	.94
No. 2 winter wheat, 4 cars	1.05⅜
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	1.04⅜
No grade winter wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.68
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars to arrive	.66
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.44¾
No. 3 white oats, part car	.44½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.44
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.43½
No grade oats, 2 cars	.42
No grade oats, 1 car	.41
No grade oats, 1 car	.41½
No. grade oats 1 car	.44
No. 2 rye, 7 cars	.90
No grade rye, 1 car	.89
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.17
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	1.05
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 4 barley, 4 cars	1.11
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.06
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.16
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 barley, part car	1.15
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.95
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	.90
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.96
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	1.01
No. 1 feed barley, 6 cars	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	.97
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.00
No. 1 feed, barley, 1 car, musty	.95
No. 1 feed barley, 6 cars	.99
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.81½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.83
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.94
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.01½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.95
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.98
No grade barley, 1 car	.85
No grade barley, 1 car	.71
No grade barley, 1 car	.94
No grade barley, 1 car	.85½
No grade barley, 2 cars	1.00
No grade barley, 1 car	1.02
No grade barley, 1 car	.91
No grade barley, part car	.98
No grade barley, 1 car	.98
No grade barley, 1 car	.97
No grade barley, 1 car	1.07
Sample barley, 5 cars	1.01
Sample barley, 5 cars	.95
Sample barley, 1 car	.98½
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.12
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	1.09
Sample barley, 1 car	1.16
Sample barley, 1 car	1.03½
Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
Sample barley, 4 cars	1.10
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	.96
Sample barley, 1 car	1.11
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample barley, 1 car	1.00
Sample barley, 1 car	.93
Sample barley, 1 car	.91
Sample barley, 1 car	1.13½
Sample barley, 1 car	1.02
Sample barley, 1 car	.98
Sample barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 flax, part car	2.43
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	2.44
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	2.44½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.45
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	2.45½
No. 1 flax, 350 bu. to arrive	2.36
No. 1 flax, 2,000 bu. to arr. Sept. 28.	2.43
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.39

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 20	99⅝	98⅛	103
Sept. 21	100	98¾	103½
Sept. 22	99¼	97¾	102½
Sept. 23	99	97¾	102¼
Sept. 25	98⅜	96¼	100⅞
Sept. 26	98⅛	96¼	101
Oats—			
Sept. 20	42⅝	41⅛	44¾
Sept. 21	42⅛	41	44¼
Sept. 22	40⅞	39⅝	42⅝
Sept. 23	40¼	38¾	42
Sept. 25	40⅛	38⅛	41⅞
Sept. 26	40¾	38⅝	42⅛
Flax—			
Sept. 20	224	...	...
Sept. 21	224	...	...
Sept. 22	225	...	...
Sept. 23	225	...	...
Sept. 25	212	...	...
Sept. 26	212	...	...

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—There was an excellent trade in wheat and taking the situation as a whole the market displayed no immediate intention of getting back into the old low ground. The sharp break at the opening, the result of indifferent cables and enormous receipts in the local market was met by liberal buying. There was a good rally, but sufficient pressure on the upturns to fill the orders. The only disappointing feature to the bulls was that the market failed to react to the previous close.

The pit buying still looked like further short covering rather than substantial buying for the rise. Business, of course, has expanded, and sentiment has come to believe in higher prices, but does not seem to be backing its judgment very heavily at present. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that there will be good buying on the setbacks.

The large receipts prove no embarrassment to the cash market. On the contrary the demand was active and the buying general. Local and country millers were assisted by the terminal elevator interests, making a market rather easy for the salesmen to handle. No. 1 Northern sold from December price to 1s. over the future. One outside miller was in the market and bought a liberal line of wheat for the cash tables.

World's exports were under last year, with North America contributing the largest single share. On passage wheat made a small increase.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	$10.00
Upland, per ton	$12.00 to 14.00
Timothy, per ton	16.00 " 18.00
Oats	
Best feed	28c. to 30c.
Butter	
Choice dairy	30c.
Eggs	
Strictly fresh	30c.
Potatoes	
New, per bushel	35c. to 40c.
Poultry	
Chickens	14c.
Fowl	12c.
Ducks	13c.
Geese	13c.
Turkeys	18c. to 20c.
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle	$2.75 to $4.50
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	6.00 " 7.25
Lambs	5.00 " 5.50
Sheep	4.50
Calves	4.00 " 5.75

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on September 22 was 2,554,795.50, as against 1,532,141 last week, and 1,532,141 last year.

Total shipments for the week were 904,908 last year 1,290,144.

Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	2,640.50	29,363.50
No. 1 Nor.	381,091.20	679,05 .20
No. 2 Nor.	1,079,778.40	1,033,226.10
No. 3 Nor.	520,797.10	545,309.00
No. 4	75,063.40	91,133.00
No. 5.	24,484,10	21,277.20
Other grades	470,938.30	438,062.40
Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 White	17,210.18	214,114.21
No. 2	260,047.32	3,012,555.33
No. 3 White	41,211.28	306,761.24
Mixed		10,326.16
Other grades	96,710.19	316,104.32
Stocks of Barley—		
No. 3	334,799.00	451,502.00
Stocks of Flax—		
Flax	34,726.00	20,142.00

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED ? ARE YOU CONVINCED ?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746 S. SPINK Winnipeg

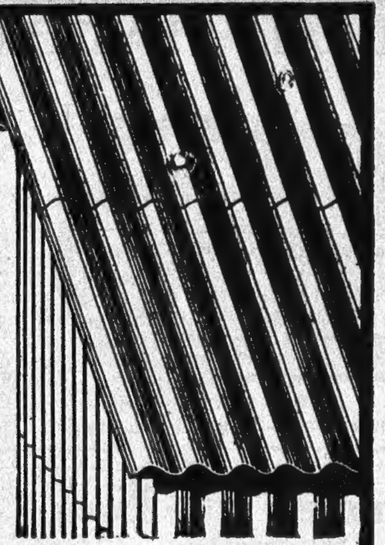
References : Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

Maclennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request. CONSIGNMENTS sold to the highest bidder

The Winnipeg wheat market will now depend—as it always has done—upon the world's situation and the foreign demand. We are in for a period of widely fluctuating markets—do not get panic stricken on declines; but write Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. They are selling agents, and do good work for the shipper.—Advt.



CORRUGATED IRON

"All corrugated looks alike to me," says the novice. "Looks alike, yes," replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" . . . The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. . . . Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. . . . . Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. . . . Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. . . Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

N.B.—Insure the safety of your grain. A Metallic Portable Corrugated Granary protects against loss by lightning, fire and vermin—rats, mice, etc. Write us to-day for information Also ask us to mail you our new illustrated catalogue, No. 70.

MANUFACTURERS

The Metallic Roofing Co Limited TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Agents Wanted in Some Sections Write for Particulars

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG

CONTINENTAL LETTER

(By H. Wiener & Co., Antwerp, Sept. 8)

Wheat in America has advanced 3 to 3⅜ cents. In Europe the markets have been very lively and especially on the continent business has been of rare magnitude. The impetus came from Germany, where the demand was exceeding all expectations. In the Berlin "term" market wheat and rye advanced by leaps and jumps. Part of the advance has been lost two days ago, perhaps under the influence of liquidation of those who bought too heavily for unjustified political reasons, but the consuming markets were very little influenced and prices are closing for real stuffs at the highest point reached. The trade wakes more and more up to the reality of facts which were for too long a time insufficiently appreciated, i.e., the change which will be caused in offer and demand by the absence of Russian wheat for the next time to come.

We have applied to most competent authorities in the Azoff and Black Sea about their opinion as to the supposed export from these southern districts because about the north's export inability we were fixed since a long while. The above mentioned authorities are unanimous to predict most insignificant exports before spring and estimate the possibility for the whole season of maximum ¼ of last year.

This seems to us an element of such strength that it would alone suffice to justify the present level of prices. In the meanwhile the unbroken drought on the continent has given the last stroke to the disaster in feeding stuffs and vegetables, which are now irremediably lost.

We, therefore, should not be surprised that the so much praised home grown crops will be used to an unusual extent at the farms for food, reducing again the quantities for human alimentation. This idea finds its expression in the large sales which have been made of late to Hamburg of foreign wheat after an abstention of long months and buyers in that direction pay now daily the highest prices already for new-crop Plates which cannot be got anywhere else.

Perhaps the idea might not be found too extravagant that the French deficiency of last year, which there was so much noise about, will attain something similar to Germany. One thing is clear that once more the old crops have been absorbed and the new crops which appeared a month ago to be too large for immediate wants will now find an easy outlet and not admit any accumulation.

The statistics hereafter show that radical change in the position, and we are not afraid of the American visible supply because the receipts of spring wheats cannot be expected to be anything like last year's. Thus this item will vanish quickly to more normal figures and give soon to the position its whole power. Canada, of course, will soon begin to ship, but there, too, quantities and especially qualities have been diminished by late unfavorable weather. However, it is to be hoped that this country will give us wheat enough in order to prevent a too violent rise, otherwise unavoidable.

Hundreds of Western Canada's Farmers Endorse the School of Scientific Farming

WHEN a farmer talks he usually says something—very often without frills or fine words, but you know what he means just the same. He's got a reputation for practical hard-headed common sense. When a farmer says a thing is g-o-o-d you can generally bank on it that it IS GOOD. Not one, but **scores** of the best farmers throughout Western Canada have placed the seal of their approval on our work. Here is what some of our students say—they have tested our methods—they know:

"Splendid Source of Practical Information"

Judging by the men who are conducting this correspondence course, I deem it of inestimable value to every farmer in the West. Any man will miss a great opportunity if he fails to take advantage of this splendid source of practical information.—A. H. Finch, Lidstone, Man.

One Hour a Day Does It

I was a little dubious about starting your course, thinking that it would take too much time to study it, but find that the lessons are so clear and everything is so plain that I can, by studying one or two hours every evening, prepare a lesson in a week. I am well satisfied with the course and think that anyone taking it up would say before they were through that it was money well spent.—J. Errol Knox, Keyes, Manitoba.

"Building Better Than You Know"

I believe that you are embarking on a most valuable undertaking and are building better than you know.—Jas. Weir, Parkland, Alberta.

"Explains Things"

Your course explains things to me I often wondered about.—W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Manitoba.

"More Than a Good Thing"

I feel very enthusiastic over farming and your course in particular as being not merely a good thing but the best practical education a farmer can secure at his own place. It's an appeal of intelligence to the intelligent farmer at a moderate price.—Thos. Duxbury, Imperial, Sask.

"Worth Double the Price Asked"

I am delighted with the clear and practical teaching of the lessons. I consider that the course is worth double the price you ask for it. It is one of the best means of putting one on the right "trail" to success. To those who are working out, I would strongly advise them to take up the course without delay as it will not only help them in their work, but will be of great practical value when they have to run things themselves.—William H. Hill, Halstead, Manitoba.

First Two Lessons Will Repay

I will never regret enrolling as a student of your School. The lessons are interesting and contain valuable information. Yours is certainly a splendid course for every farmer. The first two lessons will more than repay for the whole course, and it is money well spent.—Thos. Chapman, Box 23, Elkhorn, Manitoba.

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Send me further particulars free of charge.

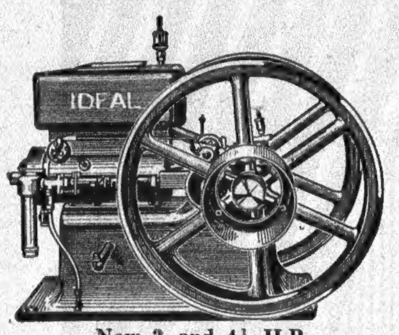
Name ....

Address ....

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from SEP. 20 to SEP. 26, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw.	3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1 Man.	Re
Sep.																						
20	100	99	96½	92½	86½	80	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	..	75	66	57	..	224	....	...
21	100½	99¼	96¼	93½	87	80½	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	..	75	67	55	..	224	....	...
22	99¾	98½	96	93	86	79½	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	..	70	..	..	..	225	..	...
23	99¾	98	95¾	92¾	86	79½	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	40¼	39¼	71	62	..	..	225	....	....
25	99¼	97½	94½	91¾	85¼	79¾	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	39	72	64	..	..	210	....	...
26	99	97	93½	90	84¼	78½	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	39½	74	..	..	..	210	....	...

IDEAL STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES



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Hopper Cooled Vertical Ideal Engine

In sizes from 1½ to 50 h.p. The demand for these engines proves the excellency of their construction, combining simplicity, durability and economy.

We also make and sell:

Galvanized Steel Pumping Windmills, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 feet; Galvanized Steel Towers for all purposes; Galvanized Power Windmills, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet; Grain Grinders, five sizes; Concrete Mixers, two sizes; Iron Pumps, lift and force; Wood Tanks, all styles; Brass Cylinders, all sizes; Water Pipes and Fittings, plain or galvanized; Steel Frame Wood Saws.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

BRANTFORD WINNIPEG CALGARY

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending September 23

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	2,844	665	834
C.N.R.	1,117	194	290
G.T.P.	355	15	....
Total last week	4,316	872	1,124
Total prev. week	4,373	2,184	1,687
Total year ago	9,195	835	1,216

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	225
Butchers east from last week	371
Feeders east from last week	35
Exporters east this week	438
Butchers east this week	192
Feeders east this week	269
Feeders west	90
Butchers west	25
Exporters held over	964
Butchers held over	75
Feeders held over	97
Consumed locally	2166

Cattle

The live stock market is firm at last week's prices. The arrivals were heavy at the end of last week, and 500 head reached the yards Sunday and Monday. Tuesday there was very little doing, however. An occasional extra prime shipment of steers is bringing $5.25 a cwt., but $5.00 has been the top price most days.

Hogs

There are very few hogs arriving from the west, shippers evidently not being satisfied with the price, which is firm at $8.50 for select pigs weighing around 200 pounds. Buyers, however, are apparently getting all they want from the east, and unless there is a change in the situation there, which does not seem probable, prices are not likely to go higher here.

Sheep and Lambs

There is not a big demand for sheep and lambs, but sheep are fetching better prices than last week, the best animals bringing from $5.00 to $5.50 a cwt. Lambs are quoted at $6.00 to $6.50.

Country Produce

Butter

There is little change in the butter situation, but No. 1 dairy has gone up one cent to 22 cents a pound since last week, with fancy bringing 23 to 24 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are getting scarce, but the price is still only 22 cents, subject to candling. Eggs are very cheap south of the line and some are being imported and paying 3 cents a dozen duty.

Milk and Cream

Sweet cream is now worth 30 cents per pound of butter fat, an advance of two cents over last week's price. Fresh milk will be advanced from $1.75 to $2.00 per hundred pounds on October 1. The supply is being well maintained for the time of the year.

Potatoes

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities, but the demand is heavy and although the dealers predict much lower prices in the near future, they are still paying 50 cents delivered in bags at Winnipeg. When the shipments are sufficiently heavy to bring the price down to 35 cents or lower, potatoes will be sent east to New Ontario, which would remove a portion of the large surplus which is believed to be in the West this fall. Some potatoes from low districts where there has been a lot of wet, have gone bad and where potatoes are to be kept over winter, care should be taken to see that they are thoroughly ripe and well stored.

Hay

The market for hay is good and No. 1 wild is worth $10 a ton at Winnipeg. There is very little timothy coming in and it is finding a ready market at $15.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that trade was very slack in the Birkenhead market and although Saturday's quotations for States and Canadian steers were maintained, with great difficulty, these were 13c. to 13½c. per pound. The quality of the cattle was very poor and with supplies heavier they would have realized less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 28,000; market weak, 10c. to 15c. lower. Beeves, $4.75 to $8; Texas steers, $4.40 to $6.15; western steers, $4.15 to $7; stockers and feeders, $3.10 to $5.70; cows and heifers, $2.10 to $6.25; calves, $6 to $9.75.

Hogs—Receipts 33,000; market five cents lower for best light grades, others 10c. lower than Saturday's average. Light, $6.55 to $7.15; mixed, $6.40 to $7.10; heavy, $6.30 to $7.05; rough, $6.30 to $6.55; good to choice heavy, $6.55 to $7.05; pigs, $4 to $6.40; bulk of sales, $6.65 to $6.95.

Sheep.—Receipts 40,000; market steady. Native, $2.50 to $4.30; western, $2.75 to $4.35; yearlings, $3.85 to $4.70; lambs, native, $4 to $6.20; western, $4.50 to $6.30.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto Stock Yards, Sept. 25.—Receipts, 118 cars with 2,486 head of cattle, 46 calves, 210 hogs and 480 sheep and lambs. Trade active and prices steady. Today's offerings included a large proportion of export cattle, mostly fair to good quality, with a few loads of extra choice. There was good export demand, representatives of American houses buying freely. Best loads sold for the London market at from $6.30 to $6.45 and next qualities from $5.90 to $6.20. There was a fairly active trade for butcher cattle, two choicest offerings selling firm at $5.80 to $6.10. Fair to good medium light butchers steady at $5.25 to $5.65. Good mixed butchers, $4.50 to $5.00. Common mixed, $3.50 to $4.00. Canners weak at $1.50 to $2.00. Common mixed cows, $3.25 to $3.75. Stockers steady $4.25 to $4.85. Sheep and lambs market strong and active, but prices unchanged from last week. Sheep, $3.00 to $4.25. Lambs, $5.00 to $5.50. Hog market is weak with plenty of hogs offering. Prices are 15 cents lower than last week. Quotations at this market are $6.75 f.o.b., and $7.10 fed and watered.

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Malting barley closed 100 to 125. Receipts, 156 cars.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Heavy and lower, closing in wheat for the day shows net loss of 1¾ cents in the September price, and about ¾ cent December and 7-8 for May. Market closed at about bottom figures with many in the local trade out of their holdings, and possibly a fresh short interest created. Influences were conflicting all day long, and to a large extent the market followed the outside news. World's shipments were about one million bushels larger than estimated Saturday. The Russian shipments were decidedly small at 1,216,000 bushels. The larger supplies from this side appear to be the surprise for the foreign trade. Antwerp was 3 to 1¼ lower; Berlin ¼ higher. First important influence for the trade was the enormous run of 1,061 cars for Minneapolis, an increase of 360,000 bushels in stock there for the two days, and a sharp break in prices for both the big spring wheat markets at opening. An hour later there was a rally very much like that recorded here, which Kansas City reported decided strength and claimed northwest buying of December wheat here. Winnipeg was sending in some bad reports about wet weather damage to wheat in the Western Provinces, There was plenty of long wheat for sale on the strong swells.

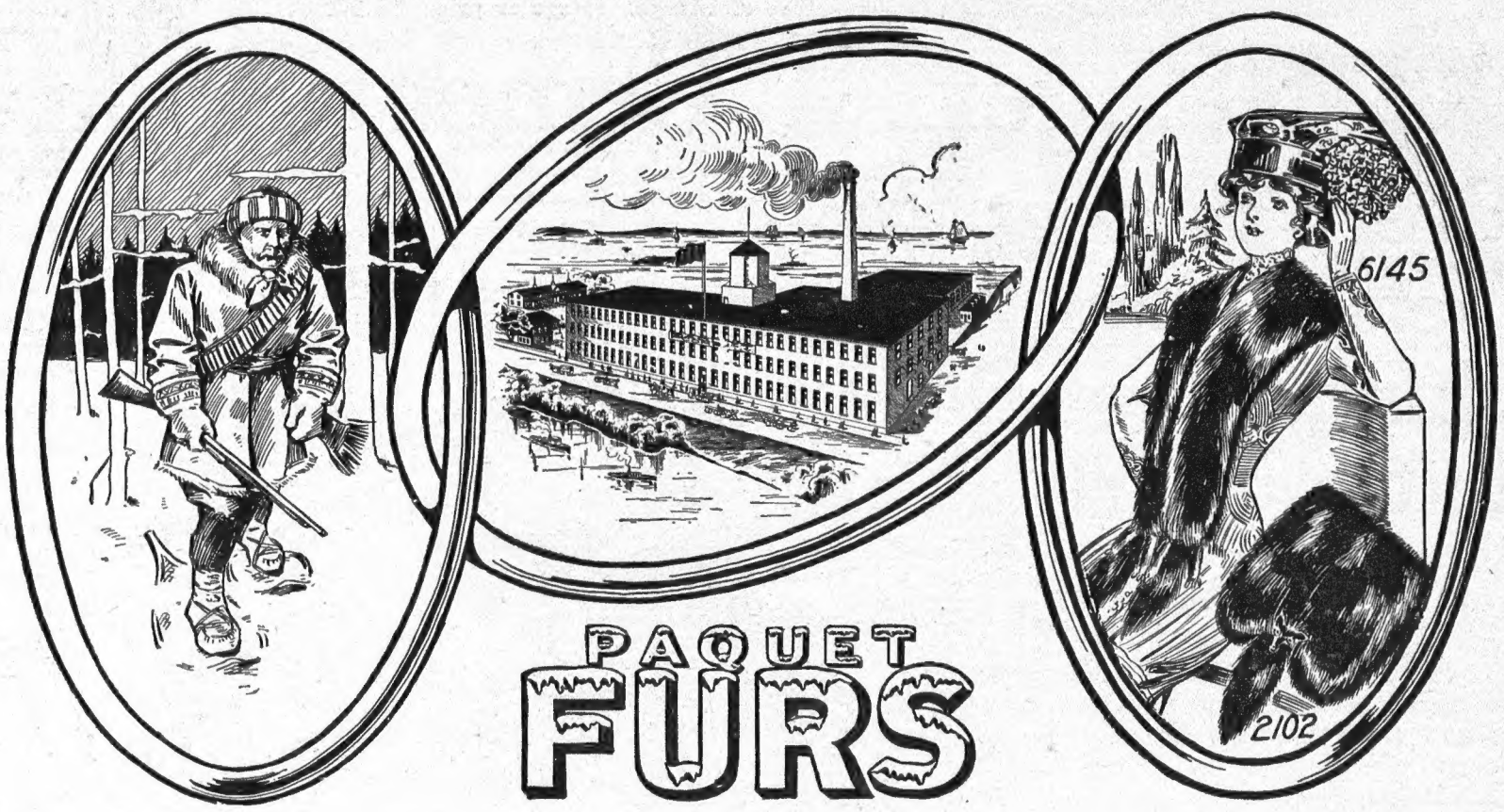
South African veteran's warrants were sold on the Winnipeg exchange on Monday at $880, the highest price ever paid there.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago
Cash Wheat			
No. 1 Nor.	99	100¼	100½
No. 2 Nor.	97	99	96¾
No. 3 Nor.	93½	96	93¾
No. 4	90	92	88
No. 5	84¼	85½	..
No. 6	78½	78½	..
Feed	72	70½	..
Cash Oats			
No. 2 C.W.	40½	42¼	35¼
Cash Barley			
No. 3	74	74	47
Cash Flax			
No. 1 N.W.	210	225	248
Wheat Futures			
October	98½	99⅛	99⅛
December	96¼	97⅝	98⅛
May	101	102⅜	102⅞
Oats Futures			
October	40¾	42¼	35½
December	38⅝	40¾	36⅝
May	42⅛	44½	40⅛
Flax Futures			
October	212	225	250

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cattle	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
Choice export steers	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	5.10-5.25
Good export steers	.....	....	4.75-5.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.20
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.65
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.75-4.15	3.80-4.15	3.25-3.75
Best fat cows	4.00-4.40	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.50
Medium Cows	3.60-3.90	3.60-3.90	3.60-3.85
Canners	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.50
Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50
Common and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00
Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.35-4.75
Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.75-4.25
Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	4.50-5.00
Common to medium calves	4.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	3.75-4.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$40-$60	$40 - $60	.....
Com'n milkers and springers (each)	$25-$35	$25 - $35	.....
Hogs			
Choice hogs	$8.50	$8.50	9.00-9.25
Rough sows	$7.50	7.50	7.25-8.25
Stags	$6.50	6.50	5.75-6.75
Sheep and Lambs			
Choice lambs	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-7.00
Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.50	5.00-5.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Butter (per lb,)			
Fancy dairy	23c-24c	23c	23c-24c
No. 1 dairy	22c	21c	22c
Good round lots	19c	19c	20c
Eggs (per doz.)			
Subject to candling	22c	23c	23c
Potatoes			
Per bushel	50c	52c-56c	50c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	28c	.....
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	.....
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$1.75	$1.75	.....
Live Poultry			
Chickens	13½c-14½c	13c	14c
Fowl	10½c	10c-11c	10c
Ducks	12c	12c	13c
Geese	12c	12c	11c
Turkeys	15c	16c-17c	15c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Wild	$10	$8-$9	$12
No. 2 Wild	$9	$6-$8	$11
No. 1 Timothy	$15	$14.50-$15	$17
No. 2 Timothy	...	....	$16



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And when we say "manufacture," we mean just that. We do not buy the skins, ready dressed and dyed, and make them up at an enormous expense which **YOU** must help to pay. If we did, we'd have nothing unusual to talk about. We buy the skins in the raw, dress them and dye them ourselves, and then make them up in our own workrooms. This is the **ONLY** Fur Factory in **AMERICA** where every process, from the dressing of the raw skins to the finishing of the Fur Piece or Garment, is in operation under the one roof.

We employ only the most modern processes of dyeing and finishing. Every member of our vast army of workers is an expert in his line.

This is because Fur has been to their fathers and grandfathers what it is to them—a life study. It stands to reason that with all our advantages we should turn out the very best Furs on the Canadian market, doesn't it?

And that we do is testified to by thousands of Canadians who have spent, up to date, more than **EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS FOR PAQUET FURS.** Quite a tidy little sum, isn't it?

And, what's more, every one of these purchasers is a satisfied customer.

In the past **PAQUET FURS** have been sold through the leading Fur Stores of Canada. The demand has now reached a point where more adequate distributing facilities are an absolute necessity. For this reason, we have decided upon this new policy of selling direct to **YOU** at wholesale prices. This will enable us to keep our immense Fur Factory running at full capacity all the year round. It will also enable **YOU** to buy your Furs at the lowest prices ever known in Canada.

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Special $12.50

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Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

STILL WITH THE FARMERS

I have retired from the farm and am living in Edmonton, but my heart is with the farmers and your paper also, and wish you every success. Your paper has done more for the farmers than any paper in Canada. Please find enclosed one dollar for renewal.—D. B. Wilson, Edmonton, Alta., July 11, '11.

* * * *

GUIDE MEANS LIFE

You have stopped my paper. There may be some ignorant farmers who can live without The Guide. I thank the Lord I am not one of them. I have kept every copy since the first issue, and do not want to miss any of them so please send the last two issues and continue to send the ensuing numbers, and in a month's time your dollar is there. If you will permit me to say so I doubt your policy of cutting off subscribers so sharply for non-payment. This, as you know is a country of fat and lean years and very often in a new district such as this is, a fat year may be a hard one, owing to the wolves of finance being more hungry.—D. Blain, Minitonas, Man., July 4, '11.

* * * *

A GREAT EDUCATOR

I wish The Guide every success. Every farmer in the Dominion should be a subscriber, the Eastern provinces as well as the western provinces. There will surely be work for the old British bayonet to do if The Guide is not scattered from one end of the Dominion to the other. The masses will not put up with the rascality of the combines. The Guide is a great educator. The people have a far better way than the bayonet to right their wrongs—the ballot. But they must be told how to use the ballot, and that is to vote for farmers in both Dominion and provincial elections. You can see the schemers are putting up lawyers and doctors for both houses wherever they can. The farmers of Ontario, through the patrons of industry movement, thirty-five years ago, gave Ontario the best laws that have ever been put on the Statute books of that province. The movement did good and the trusts had to stand aside for thirty years, but they are blighting that province again with their cement merger and furniture combines and now implement combines.—Norman McLean, Regina, Sask., July 17, '11.

* * * *

PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Enclosed find check for to pay for ad. Please discontinue ad for the present and accept my thanks for it has been very successful. The Guide is liked very much in this part of the country. We think it is the only farmers' paper. So keep up the good work.—R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, July 18, '11.

* * * *

A GOOD START

Being a young farmer arrived this spring from England, am very much taken with The Grain Growers' Guide which I consider to be one of the best papers for the Western farmer. I am sending you a dollar which is a year's subscription, I believe, and shall be glad if you will forward it to the above address every week from now on and greatly oblige, G. Graves, Purves, Man.

* * * *

DOING GOOD WORK

I must say that I believe that you are doing good work for the farmers of the West and trust same may continue until we are freed from the bonds that hold us down at present. Hoping to do a little towards helping the good cause, I am, yours truly, W. E. Ashmore, Invermay, Alta., July 25, '11.

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It is a DIRECTION book, not a PICTURE book. Yet it has 170 illustrations to complete FULL and EXACT directions by which ANY farmer can build ANY farm improvement needed for CANADIAN grain or stock farming.

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These directions are PRACTICAL. SCORES of articles are now made EASY to build. The EASIEST way, the SAFEST LOW-COST way, and BEST design is selected for each improvement.

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Learn how to handle Portland cement yourself on your farm. The book saves useless mistakes and work.

Every book entitles you to $1.00 worth of FREE Rogers Cement. This makes 6 clothes poles, 100 ft. of fence, 4 door sills, a hog trough, 12 hen nests, 3 chimney caps, a step at a door, a small wall partition, a pantry floor, 40 sq. feet of cellar floor, 2 hitching posts or gate posts, or a horse block—or any of a dozen other useful articles. Any of these things are worth more than $1.00 as they do not burn, break or rot, once you make them.

Every improvement is fire-proof, lightning-proof, frost-proof, and decay-proof. It never wears out.

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